

## JUNTA OUSTS MRS. PERON IN BLOODLESS COUP

BUENOS AIRES. — The military junta ousted President Isabel Peron in a bloodless coup yesterday and began the task of imposing order on this chaotic nation. Troops moved swiftly — with occasional gunfire — against Peronist and left-wing political groups.

Commanders of the three armed forces set up an austere military government, ordered an end to political and labour activity and said they would deal with Argentina's political violence and economic woes.

The junta led by Gen. Jorge Videla, 50-year-old army chief, also said it would reorganize the country for an eventual return to "republican democracy" and would align Argentina within "the Western and Christian world."

Besides Videla, members of the junta are the navy commander, Adm. Emilio Massera, and the Air Force Chief, Gen. Orlando Agosti. The three men announced an eight-man cabinet made up of four army generals, two navy admirals and two air force brigadiers.

The coup left only Venezuela and Colombia with civilian governments in South America's major nations.

The junta said it will welcome and promote foreign investment, paralyzed by restrictive laws for the past three years under Mrs. Peron and her late husband, Juan Peron.

Mrs. Peron was arrested and flown to the interior just after midnight Tuesday and within hours the military dissolved congress and took over municipal governments and main labour movements.

The long-expected coup met practically no resistance, but several shots were fired when an army detachment stormed the Communist party headquarters three blocks from congress and arrested three persons. Communist sources said one of the arrested was wounded by gunfire.

Soldiers also exchanged fire with a number of labour activists as they took over the powerful metalworkers union headed by Lorenzo Miguel, one of Mrs. Peron's main supporters. Miguel was reportedly arrested.

Reaction was generally relaxed and, in many cases, almost indifferent, as Argentines went about their business as usual. Armed soldiers watched on street corners, and banks and public offices were closed. Otherwise, there appeared to be little change.

There was no official information on the whereabouts of the 45-year-old Peron (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Members of the three-man junta which took control in Argentina yesterday. Left to right, Air Force Commander Gen. Orlando Agosti, navy Commander Admiral Emilio Massera, and Army Commander Gen. Jorge Videla. The last-named is expected to rule the junta. (AP radiophoto)

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U.S. Ambassador William Scranton tells the UN Security Council on Tuesday night that Jewish settlement on the West Bank is regarded as illegal by the U.S. and "an obstacle to a final peace between Israel and its neighbours." (UPI telephoto)

## Beirut battle for palace, Hilton hotel

BEIRUT. — Muslim leftist forces shelled the presidential palace for the first time during Tuesday night and raided Christian mountain strongholds.

Muslim and Christian militiamen battling in Beirut exchanged mortar, rocket and gun fire yesterday, but there was no shift in position after a 400-strong Muslim advance on Tuesday toward the Christian-held Hilton Hotel.

The Muslims also made several hit-and-run raids on Christian summer resorts in the Mount Lebanon hinterland behind Beirut, the police reported.

A police spokesman said 101 persons were killed and 224 wounded in the past 24 hours. But officials acknowledged the count was incomplete because they could not get into the battle zones. This brought the recorded toll to 641 killed and 440 wounded in the past two weeks since the January 22 cease-fire arranged by Syria broke down.

Newspaper accounts said a dozen 122mm shells from a Palestinian refugee camp controlled by the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine exploded around the presidential palace shortly before midnight Tuesday.

Palace sources said a military vehicle was destroyed, and the palace's outer courtyard was damaged.

Christian President Suleiman Frangieh was reported to have run out of the presidential palace in his pyjamas to order retaliatory fire on the refugee camp from the palace's anti-aircraft guns and 155mm heavy artillery in the army garrison town of Fayahieh, near the palace.

Frangieh was reported to have made a telephone request to Syrian President Hafez Assad for direct military intervention to stop the Muslim advance in downtown Beirut, the Mount Lebanon area and in northern Lebanon unless a cease-fire in place was arranged quickly.

## Peres to Knesset: Basic policy on West Bank stands unshaken

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Jerusalem Post-Knesset Reporter

Defence Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday that the basic pattern of relationships established in Judea and Samaria since 1967 had stood the test and not been shaken, despite the most intensive pitch of incitement ever directed from abroad against any Arab community.

The Defence Minister was replying in the Knesset to nine urgent motions for the agenda about the unrest in the West Bank. Eight of them were referred to the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee while the ninth, the New Communist motion — was struck off the agenda.

Adults by and large took no part in the troubles, he said, while many of them tried their best to calm tempers. The Jordan River bridges stayed open, workers came as usual to their jobs in Israel, and the rioters used neither firearms nor explosives. "These were neither the first nor the worst disturbances we have faced in Judea and Samaria," he said.

In reaction to New Communist charges, he said that the Abu Dis boy victim — whose death he sincerely regretted — had not died at the hands of regular forces nor as a result of the policy of the authorities. The adult from Safit village who died after a demonstration, suffered a heart attack according to the Arab doctor who examined the body, Peres said.

Peres said it had been made clear to the West Bank Arabs that terror would be stamped out, and demonstrations put down, yet that the innocent would not suffer. Israel would not be deterred by the PLO, the Communists or the stone-throwers.

The leaders of Hebron and Nablus were not really interested in the demonstrations, but the same could not be said of the Ramallah leaders, he believed. Each town behaved differently and the Military Government responded differently.

Jews, not Arabs, had proposed putting off the municipal elections, Peres said. It would be a big mistake to postpone them. Whenever new leaders might emerge in these elections, would have to cooperate with the Israeli authorities, and the townsfolk realised this.

The Minister sharply attacked Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the controversial Kiryat Arba chief (who sat throughout in the visitors' gallery). He described the Rabbi as "a new-style Napoleon issuing orders to the armed forces. He should be in the House of Learning, not on television. He has changed democracy into photocracy," Peres said, explaining to Likud interrupters that the local IDF command had complained about the Rabbi's interference. The Government would not hesitate to take legal measures against Levinger or anybody else who interfered with the forces of law or gave orders to armed men over the media, he declared.

Peres said he did not blame Israel Television specifically. At such times, all television acted not only as a reporter of events, but also as a spur to them. "When the camera lingers over bloodstains and you hear a woman wailing in the background, that is drama, not news."

In an apparent reference to Alignment critics of hawkish policies in the West Bank, like Yitzhak Ben-Aharon and Abba Eban, Peres said the issue was not to analyse the causes of the unrest but to ask what would come of it in its wake. Calling for a wall-to-wall consensus, he also said: "Critics of the Government should first agree that law and order have to be restored."

Whatever the permanent solution would be for the areas, we have to establish a pattern of human relations with the Arabs there," he said.

The real crisis was not with the Arabs of the areas but with the Arabs of Israel, he said. The trouble here started with the fact that some of the Jewish political parties thought they could build Arab political parties in their own image.

In the motions, Yosef Sarid (Alignment) took a clear dovish line, and said that the Arabs of the areas simply did not reconcile themselves to Israeli rule. It would make no difference whether the policy towards them was milder or harsher. The only way to take the wind out of the PLO's sails was to make it clear that Israel had no intention of taking over another million Arabs, Sarid added.

The fate of the West Bank Arabs would be decided in a free choice. (Continued on page 3 col. 7)

● The High Court yesterday affirmed that all persons (and not Jews too) have a fundamental legal right of access to the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. But the justices — giving their full reasons for rejecting an application from a new immigrant recently removed from the Mount by police — said it was another thing if an attempt was to be made to pray in a demonstrative manner, in view of the sensitivity of the site. The legal question of access, however, had never been in doubt. (See Law Report, p. 7)

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● Editorial — Back page.

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Scranton UN speech

## Revival of Rogers Plan by U.S. seen

By WOLF BLITZER, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Although American officials insisted yesterday that the speech by UN Ambassador William Scranton at the Security Council on Tuesday night merely repeated U.S. opposition to the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, most political observers here saw it as a clear departure from recent U.S. policy.

Scranton's speech clearly suggested that the U.S. opposes changes in the territories. "The presence of these (Israeli) settlements is seen by my government as an obstacle to the success of the negotiations for a just and final peace between Israel and its neighbours," Scranton said. (For a fuller report of Scranton's speech, see page 4.)

The Scranton speech indicated to most observers here that the U.S. would probably not use its veto to block passage of an anti-Israel resolution at the Council if the language of the resolution was "reasonable."

The State Department officially endorsed Scranton's speech yesterday. State Department spokesman Robert Funseth told reporters that the speech represented U.S. policy and was cleared by State Department officials before it was delivered.

American officials insisted that the speech did not break any new ground, that it was a reiteration of U.S. opposition to the establishment of Israeli settlements on the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai and Golan Heights, and Israel's alteration of the status of East Jerusalem.

But most political observers here saw in the Scranton remarks a clear departure from recent U.S. policy, which has avoided public statements on these controversial issues. The Scranton statement, which was unexpected by pro-Israel circles here, went beyond vague generalities recently made by American spokesmen.

In fact, many observers here saw the speech, made during the current Security Council debate on Israeli practices in the West Bank, as the most specific confirmation of the recent past that the U.S. will support the "Rogers Plan," named after the former Secretary of State William Rogers.

The Rogers Plan, which many Israeli officials have maintained was all but defunct, called for an Israeli withdrawal to the pre-1967 lines with only minor rectifications. Since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger replaced Rogers in the summer of 1973, American officials have publicly discussed only partial accords, and have avoided statements regarding final borders.

But Scranton's speech clearly suggested that the U.S. opposes changes in the occupied territories. In the past, Washington has privately expressed its concern over the settlements, to the Israeli government, but since 1971 it has avoided public comments.

Although Scranton defended Israel's maintenance of the Jerusalem holy places, he criticized Israel's decision to unilaterally settle the Old and New cities. But, referring to the Geneva (Continued on page 2, col. 5)

### Draft motion

The informal working draft resolution circulated in the Security Council yesterday:

● Condemns Israel's failure to put a stop to actions and policies tending to change the status of Jerusalem and to rescind measures already taken to that effect;

● Calls on Israel, pending the speedy termination of its illegal occupation, to cease at once all repressive measures against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories;

● Calls on Israel to uphold and respect the inviolability of the holy places which are under its occupation and to desist from the expropriation of or encroachment upon Arab lands and property or the establishment of Israeli settlements thereon in the occupied Arab territories and to desist from all other actions and policies designed to change the legal status of Jerusalem and to rescind measures already taken to that effect;

● Decides to keep the situation under constant attention with the view to meeting again should circumstances so require. (UPI)

## Jerusalem: Appeasing the Arabs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

There was no official comment in Jerusalem yesterday on Ambassador Scranton's speech in the Security Council, but observers expressed concern over the unfortunately timed and gratuitous stringing-together of all of the American criticisms of Israeli moves and policies in the administered areas. The observers pointed out that Scranton was at pains to make it clear his address contained no departures from established American positions.

Some observers saw the anti-Israel tone of the speech as an intentional attempt to appease the Arabs prior to a possible American veto of the resolution. This pill-sweetener may have been considered necessary as it became clear that the U.S. would not be able to support the resolution with the formulators gradually adopting more and more harshly worded phrases.

Jerusalem observers did not believe that the U.S. and other Western countries would vote for the resolution as it stood early yesterday. But they did not rule out that the Arabs would amend it to win Western backing.

Observers believe that Scranton, in making his speech a catalogue of American reservations about Israeli policies, has confirmed the suspicion that his advocacy of "even-handedness" towards the Arabs and Israel would lead to unnecessary strains in Jerusalem-Washington ties.

## Sanbar to leave Bank in October

Moshe Sanbar will not renew his candidacy as governor of the Bank of Israel when his tenure expires at the end of October, he told a radio interviewer yesterday.

Questioned by *The Jerusalem Post* last night, Sanbar refused to comment, pointing out that he had been surprised into giving a spot answer to interviewer Yoram Ben-Porat. "My intention was generally known, after all — but formally I had not yet communicated my decision to the proper authorities," he said.

Sanbar faced criticism for not anticipating the collapse of the Israel-British Bank two years ago, though an official committee later vindicated the Bank of Israel's action in the matter.

It is thought that the lack of support given to him by the authorities at the time is a factor behind Sanbar's present resolve not to seek a renewal of office.

Sanbar's resignation would leave the Bank of Israel without a governor until the end of the year, when a new election would be held.

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Joseph Sisco ...

... retiring after 10 years as an Under Secretary of State, talks to Charles Fenyevesi about his Middle East diplomacy.

The battered baby syndrome: Susan Bellos investigates the problem of child abuse in this country.

Acupuncture: Augustine Zycher on the introduction of the ancient Chinese needle treatment into Israel.

Dry Bones in a poor frame of mind.

All this and more in

This and  
more in  
tomorrow's

THE JERUSALEM  
POST  
MAGAZINE

## Argentine Embassy explains

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Argentine Embassy in Israel yesterday announced that it identified itself with the coup of the military junta which took over control in Argentina yesterday.

Embassy charge d'affaires Juan Pico and military attaché Colonel Alberto Etchegorry told the press here that a communiqué inquiring them of the coup d'état reached them yesterday morning at 9 a.m. (1 a.m. in Argentina).

The communiqué said the military took over the government and to the social, administrative and institutional chaos prevailing in the country. It intended to take

steps to achieve a productive and balanced socio-economic situation.

Asked whether the regime had been recognized by the Israeli Government, Col. Etchegorry said that a meeting is scheduled for today with the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

In response to another question, the two officials said that they expected there would be an intensification of commercial and other links with Israel. However, it was still too soon to make any definite pronouncements as to policy in regard to the Middle East.

In Buenos Aires, Foreign Ministry sources said Argentine embassies throughout the world yesterday explained the reasons for the military coup.

## Park Hotel watchman found dead

STANTIA. — The night watchman of the Park Hotel, gutted by fire Saturday, was yesterday found dead on the hotel premises. While a cause of death has yet to be determined it is believed that Yosef Wek, 54, died of a heart attack.

However, the police are conducting thorough investigation as Tuwek is the chief witness to the blaze which, it is now suspected, was the work of arsonists. Four people and 38 were injured in the fire. Tuwek was found in the early morning by the daytime guard who is to replace him. The body was taken to the Institute for Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir.

The Netanyahu Magistrate's Court yesterday remanded into custody for days two additional suspects in the case. The police said Aharon Bar, 24, and Baruch Petusli, 40, both Netanyahu residents, had threatened the owner of the hotel in the past. Both suspects claimed they had been drunk at the time they set the alleged threats.

The Prime Minister Rabin visited the site of the blaze during a tour of the city yesterday. He talked with hotel owners who told him they intend to start restoring the ruined building immediately. (Titim)

Appeal for Shtern

Jerusalem Post Correspondent</







IN THE KNESSET

## MK condemns neglect of Holocaust Day

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter  
Shalom Levin (Alignment) yesterday urged the Ministry of Education to issue new regulations obliging municipal, local and regional councils to hold assemblies each year to mark Holocaust Day for Israel's Martyrs and Heroes (Yom HaShoah).

In a motion for the agenda which was voted to committee, Levin also urged the Ministry of Education to conduct research into the effect of studies on the Holocaust in schools in fostering the pupils' Jewish and Zionist awareness.

Levin said that only one-third of the towns, local and regional councils marked Holocaust Day each year. Herzliya, Hadera, Ramat, Tiberias and Kiryat Motzkin were only a few of the places which held no ceremonies at all. Was this a sign of Jewish forgetfulness, he asked?

Only half of the cabinet ministers and one-sixth of the Knesset Members took part in ceremonies up and down the country last year, he said.

Fate had obliged the Jewish people to bear witness, and this responsibility must be shouldered. A nation could not run away from its fate. Levin called on the Knesset to discuss ways and means of making the Holocaust Day assemblies more general and more meaningful.

Replying instead of Education Minister Aharon Yadin, who is abroad, Deputy Premier Yigal Alon said that the Ministry of Education last year introduced a new syllabus to explain the background to the Holocaust, and the historic developments which led up to it. Memorial assemblies were held each year in every school and in every IDF camp, he said.

The Information Centre also conducted ceremonies or meetings in hundreds of places. Attendance at these events was on the increase, he believed. Hardly a pupil did not visit Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, the museum at Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot, or similar sites at one time or another.

Alon said that Levin's proposals merited close consideration.

## Allon attacks Iraq's regime of hangmen

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter  
Foreign Minister Yigal Alon said that the Iraqi Government's accusations that the Dutch Jew, Alexander Aharonson — who was executed in Baghdad — was a spy, were a baseless calumny. The charges once more laid bare the dark face of the Iraqi regime, the Minister said, replying in the Knesset to a motion for the agenda which was voted to committee.

Alon said that the Netherlands Government did all in its power to aid Aharonson. Israel greatly appreciated what that Government had done, as well as the sympathy manifested by the Dutch people as a whole.

He said more details could be revealed in the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Mr. Alon said that when Aharonson disappeared in Iraq, Israel maintained constant contact with the Government of the Netherlands because it saw itself as the representative of all Jews in the world who find themselves in a serious plight.

The minister said that this was not the first time that the hang-

men's regime in Baghdad had sacrificed innocent people, especially Jews. Alon accused the Iraqis of deceiving all those who inquired about Aharonson's fate, including the Dutch. This proved that the hangmen were trying to conceal their crime.

In her motion, the Likud's Gula Cohen said that there were times when the fate of one single man symbolized a great many truths. Alexander Aharonson was a man with a conscience who answered for his actions all his life, no matter who it was appealing for. In Africa, then in India, and finally in Kurdistan, he went to help the sufferers.

Although friends warned him to leave the area before the Iraqi army conquered it, he refused to leave, as long as he might be of assistance. He was taken prisoner and tried in secret, and perhaps denied the right to state his case.

Jews, who had always known death throughout history, had ways been sensitive to the fate of one single human being, said Mrs. Cohen. That was the meaning of mutual Jewish responsibility.

## MKs say speech-freedom threatened

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter  
The two large Knesset factions want to restrict the freedom of speech of the small factions and make sure that individual MKs within their own factions don't talk out of turn.

Representatives of seven small parliamentary factions uttered this charge yesterday in a statement in the press lobby. They were joined by the Free Centre wing, of the Likud Bloc.

The protesters — from the NRP

downwards — object to the new scheme to ration the number of urgent motions for the agenda permitted to each faction, instead of allowing unlimited numbers as at present.

The protesters, who compared the Alignment-Likud plan to the Bader-Ofer election amendment put through by those two big blocs amid a violent controversy in the last Knesset, said the purpose of the plan was to tighten party discipline and make individual MKs toe the line.

## Pohor's pledge before leaving

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — The President of the French Senate, Alain Pohor, left Israel yesterday after a week's visit and told newsmen here that Franco-Israeli relations had improved greatly of late. He promised to continue his efforts "to promote better understanding between the two countries."

Pohor, who is also chairman of

the Committee for Jews in Arab Lands, said he was disappointed by the uncooperative attitude of the Damascus government toward Syrian Jews, and had seen no change in the situation over the past five years. He vowed to continue the struggle to improve the Jews' situation and enable them to emigrate freely. (Itm)



David Peled (Israel Sun)

## Decision soon whether to try Peled

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — A decision on whether the suspended customs director, David Peled, will be formally charged and brought to trial will be taken in the next few days, according to police sources. Peled, who was arrested in January on suspicion of bribery, foreign currency offences and leaking privileged information concerning a pending devaluation to Fiat officials, was released on IL500,000 bail on February 26 after nearly a month's imprisonment.

The chief problem concerning the Peled case, one source told The Jerusalem Post, is that the Fraud Division may not have sufficient evidence to prosecute Peled on what members of the division consider the more serious charges against him — bribery and releasing privileged information concerning a pending devaluation. The alleged foreign currency offence is regarded as a relatively light matter in relation to these other charges.

In the earlier part of the investigation, it became clear that the police would need more information on Peled's activities if they were going to make the charges against him stick.

## 'Times' reporter raps 'sources'

By ALEXANDER ZVILLI

The Israel correspondent for the London "Times" and "Sunday Times," Eric Marsden, said yesterday that official sources that had once been very helpful had during the last six months become both less forthcoming and less reliable. Mr. Marsden was speaking at the weekly lunch of the Jerusalem Rotary Club on the role and problems of a foreign journalist in Israel today.

Marsden, a veteran foreign correspondent who was once expelled from Kenya and suffered from professional difficulties in the Arab countries, praised Israeli democracy, the freedom it allowed reporters to move in the administered territories and the "friendly and understanding" censorship. However, he said he was finding it increasingly difficult to be correct when handling different versions of an incident from various Israeli official sources, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister's Office and others.

He was particularly perplexed by the controversy over the question of whether Israeli troops entered the Bir Zeit College during the recent disturbances. An official Israeli spokesman said they had not, but he himself was taken around the college and had seen the damage. While the demonstrators in the street who threw stones at the soldiers escaped, a few sick people who remained within the dormitories were attacked and injured, he said.

Mr. Marsden felt that the Israeli public was hardly aware of what was going on in the territories. He took into account the vicious propaganda emanating from Arab sources, but noted that a correspondent had to report what he had seen and could not always enter into the wider aspects of every case.

He resented being considered anti-Semitic for reporting facts. If hundreds of small savers had their money defrauded by a crook, it was the crook who was anti-Semitic, and not the journalist reporting it, Mr. Marsden added.

## 'Centre Movement for Citizens Rights'

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — The original Citizens Rights Movement, on whose ticket Shulamit Aloni ran for the Knesset in 1973 but which did not follow Aloni into Ya'ad, has decided to call itself "The Centre Movement For Citizens Rights." Ron Ron, chairman of the party, has announced.

Since Aloni left Ya'ad, her faction returned to the name "Citizens Rights Movement."

"The situation had become untenable, as two parties were using the same name," Ron said.

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By I.Shar  
THE MEERY WIDOW  
The public is requested to buy tickets in advance.

## IL 900,000 minimum in Sportoto this week

SOCCER PREVIEW/PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — With the national soccer team in South Korea for Olympic qualifying matches, there will not be any National League games until April 21. This week's Sportoto football listings are from League "A" matches.

The big game on the card is the clash between first and second in the Southern Division, Holon Hapoel and Sha'arayim Maccabi. The clubs are level on points, but Holon have a superior goal average, having scored 36 goals to Sha'arayim's 24 this season. Although this is a home fixture for Holon, the game may be played at the Bloomfield Stadium in Jaffa as the Holon ground holds only a maximum of 1,800 spectators, and this clash is likely to attract several times that number of fans.

Holon Hapoel last week cracked six goals past Be'er Ya'acov Hapoel in an away game, but it is doubtful if they will be able to produce half that many against the Rehovot side. A draw looks the likeliest result from this game.

Another closely fought game is likely to be that between Ashdod Hapoel, only one point behind the leaders, and the improved Rishon LeZion Hapoel. Although Rishon trail Ashdod by five points, their goal average is considerably better, having conceded only 14 goals compared to Ashdod's 21. Both sets of forwards have scored 25 goals. Rishon LeZion on current form could well surprise the Ashdod team.

Dimona Hapoel have scored only one win in 22 league games this season, but I fancy they will notch up their second victory in the Negev town against Jaffa Betar, who have the same number of points.

In the Northern division, Acre Hapoel may continue to set the pace after a visit to Herzliya, where 16th-placed Herzliya Hapoel play at home. Hadera Maccabi too should notch up an away win from Tel Hadya Hapoel, but Ramat Gan Hapoel, without their national team goalkeeper Yosef Sorinov, may have a more difficult game in Tirat Carmel.

Five persons got all 13 games marked correctly on last week's Sportoto football pool coupon, and each will collect IL150,000. If you had 12 results right there will be a cheque for IL6,000 in the post. Eleven results wins IL450, and even those with 10 correct will be richer by IL60.

Sportoto announced a minimum payout of IL900,000 after this week's games, including IL450,000 as first prize, to be divided among those forecasting all 13 matches correctly.

SPORTOTO GUIDE  
Dimona Hapoel v Jaffa Betar  
Holon Hapoel v Sha'arayim Maccabi  
Ashdod Hap. v Rishon LeZion Hap.  
Hadera Maccabi v Be'er Ya'acov Hap.  
Bat Yam Hapoel v Lod Hapoel  
Tel Hadya Hapoel v Hadera Maccabi  
Sardesh Hap. v Mahane Yehuda Hap.  
Herzliya Hapoel v Acre Hapoel  
Holon Hapoel v Ashdod Hap.  
Hadera Maccabi v Be'er Ya'acov Hap.  
Tel Hadya Hapoel v Ramat G. Hap.

## Football team off to Seoul

Jerusalem Post Sports Correspondent  
TEL AVIV. — Despite a renewed appeal by the South Korean Football association to delay the Israel National Football team's arrival in Seoul until next Monday — ostensibly for security reasons — the local contingent flew to South Korea yesterday afternoon.

The Israel F.A. decided to fly the team to Seoul despite a Korean cable, urging a delay, which arrived here earlier yesterday. Israel is due to play Japan in Seoul next Wednesday in an Olympic qualifying game, and against South Korea on April 4.

F.A. chairman Michael Almog said the team would obtain Korean entry visas at Seoul Airport. The team is due to arrive in Seoul tomorrow afternoon. They plan to watch the Olympic qualifying game between South Korea and Japan on Saturday.

South Korea, Japan and Israel are playing for the Asian place in the Olympic finals in Montreal in July.

## JNF corrects 'Chelm story' on land purchases

The Jewish National Fund yesterday issued a "correction" to Tuesday morning's Israel Radio report that the JNF had acquired land on the West Bank in secret deals with Arab landowners. In the radio report the information was ascribed to JNF director-general Shimon Ben-Shmash, who was reported as saying that hundreds of dunams had been bought since 1967 between Ramallah and Latrun.

According to the corrected version, the radio report included a mixed bag of information from a variety of sources, and was not dependent only on what Ben-Shmash had divulged.

The correction, which emanates from the information department of the JNF's head office, says that in its 1975-6 budget the JNF earmarked IL3m. for land acquisition. The sum was used to buy land both within the green line, mainly in Galilee, and also in areas outside the pre-1967 Day War borders. In the budget for the coming financial year, the sum set aside for this purpose has increased to IL4m.

The original broadcast caused astonishment at yesterday's meeting of the ministerial committee on settlement. Religious Affairs Minister Yitzhak Mordechai described the broadcast as a "story from Chelm," and Minister Without Portfolio Yisrael Galili said that even Chalmite didn't do things which sabotaged their own vital interests.

Knesset coalition chairman Moshe Werthan has asked Jewish Agency chairman Yosef Almog to find out the truth in the first place. He also asked Deputy Premier Yigal Alon, who is standing in for Education Minister Yadin while the latter is abroad, why Israel Radio's morning news magazine used the material.

## Hadow-Sieff marriage

Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
LONDON. — Sir Michael Hadow, former British Ambassador to Israel, and the Hon. Daphne Sieff, daughter of the late Lord Sieff, are to marry today.

Mrs. Sieff was divorced some time ago from Michael Sieff, son of the late Lord Sieff and Rebecca Sieff. He has since remarried.

Sir Michael is founder and chairman of the Anglo-Israel Association, which is one of the main instruments for fostering friendship for Israel in Britain.

THE FIRST JOINT symposium for scientists from Israel and the European Economic Community, dealing with use of ionizing radiation in agriculture, is being held this week in Wageningen, Holland, with seven Israelis taking part.

## T.A. man gets 'miracle' cure after 28 years

By MARK SEGAL

Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
LONDON. — A campaign inaugurated by members of the Tel Aviv Bnai Brith has restored a 49-year-old Tel Aviv man to normal health in what he regards as "a miracle cure."

Yehoshua Ben-Shalom is now returning to Israel after undergoing successful surgery by the noted urologist, Professor Turner Warwick at St. Paul's Hospital in London.

Ben-Shalom was invalided after being hit by a bus in Tel Aviv in 1948, shortly after he and his two sisters — they were orphans — had fled from their birthplace in Aleppo, Syria. Ben-Shalom was raised by his sister, Mrs. Sophie Mizrahi, who today has a family of eight children and 13 grandchildren. In recent years he helped out in the store owned by his sister's family.

Ben-Shalom underwent 37 operations in Israeli hospitals without being cured. A few months ago

doctors in Israel recommended treatment by Professor Warwick. The urologist has close links with colleagues in Israel and has visited Israel frequently, lecturing to members of the profession. Warwick has also successfully treated Israeli soldiers who suffered injuries to the urinary tract during the 1967 and 1973 wars. They were flown here for treatment.

Ben-Shalom's plight attracted the interest of Bnai Brith members in Tel Aviv who formed a committee led by Mr. Gutman Zabinowitch, general manager of "Ma'ariv." The committee launched a drive to collect funds, and Ben-Shalom was able to fly to London accompanied by his sister Mrs. Mizrahi.

They spent six weeks here, the last four of them given over to Ben-Shalom's recuperation. They stayed in a small service flat found for them by "Ma'ariv" London correspondent Rachel Primor, who took them under her wing from the moment they disembarked at Heathrow Airport.

## Then let them eat bread

By GIDION ESHET

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter  
The relatively small increase in the price of bread compared with the rise in the price of animal feed has created a situation in which it is more profitable to feed animals than bread, Treasury officials said yesterday.

Before the latest price rises the wholesale price of bread was about IL100 a ton. The price of barley at the time was IL95 a ton.

When prices increased last week, the price of barley went up by 45 per cent to about IL145 per ton. The price of bread, however, was increased by only 22 per cent, to IL130 per ton. Thus, with bread cheaper than barley, farmers have an incentive to use it to feed their animals.

The officials said that this situation could have been avoided either

by increasing the price of bread by more than 22 per cent, or by a smaller rise in the price of barley. The Treasury, at the time, favoured the first option, but it surrendered to the Histadrut's demand that the bread price should not go up steeply.

The possibility of a smaller rise in the barley price was rejected by the Treasury because of the increased cost this would have had on the budget.

Sources in the Treasury said the insistence by the Histadrut that last week's price rises should not exceed 30 per cent will force the government to increase these prices again by 50 per cent by the middle of the year in order to keep within the budget of IL1,600m. If the whole necessary increase had been imposed last week, the total increase would in the end have been lower than it will be in fact.

## Magen David Adom's budget is IL80m.

TEL AVIV. — The budget of Magen David Adom for the coming year will be IL80m., delegates to the organization's convention were told this week. Last year the budget was IL60m., of which the Government supplied IL2m. instead of a promised IL4m.

The two-day convention, which was held at the Tel Aviv Country Club, called on the international Red Cross to act on behalf of oppressed Soviet Jews and Arab lands' Jewry, and to recognize Magen David Adom's symbol and permit it to join the international body. (Itm)

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Opera by W.A. Mozart  
Staged by the Hamburg State Opera (Prof. Liebermann)  
JERUSALEM, Thursday, April 1, 1976, 5.00 and 8.00 p.m.  
Belt Agron, Big Hall, 37 Rehov Hillel

Tickets (EL2) at CAHANA, 1 Rehov Herbert Samuel

SCHALOM BEN-CHORIN

Zweistromland

Readings in German from "Jugend an der Isar" and "Ich lebe in Jerusalem" in cooperation with Forum-Kreis and the Associations of Former Residents of Cologne and the Rhineland and Former Berliners

HAIFA, Wednesday, April 7, 1976, 8.00 p.m.

B'nei Brith Lodge, 2 Wedgwood Avenue  
Tickets at Café Ritz, Café De Beer and at the entrance.

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in cooperation with BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY  
COMING SEMINAR

Four Representative Modern Hebrew Poets

every Thursday, 8.30 p.m.  
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April 1: NATHAN ALPERMAN  
April 8: NATHAN ALPERMAN  
April 22: YEHUDA AMICHAI

Lecturer: SHALOM LINDENBAUM, Bar-Ilan University  
Register early (IL50) at ZOA House, 1 Bld. Daniel Frisch, Tel Aviv

## The Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation

welcomes the participants in the Leadership Seminar of the

## BRITISH ALIYA MOVEMENT

and wishes them all success in all their deliberations.

Ezra Z. Shapiro  
World Chairman

S. J. Kreutner  
Director-General

Draw today

this week —  
golden ball's  
1st prize  
about  
IL900,000

Mital Hapayis

## PERES

(Continued from page 1)

by them themselves, without pressures from any quarter and without outside intervention, he said.

Meir Pa'il (Moked) said there had been some incitement but the cause of the trouble ran deeper. Jewish fanatics like the Gush Emunim had provoked it. The reality was growing increasingly bitter and might one day reach the stage of Lebanon or even Vietnam, Pa'il said.

Tawfik Toubi (New Communists) blamed the Government for "adventurist attempts to perpetuate its colonialist occupation." He said the arrests, the repression, the fines and the collective punishments would not keep the West Bankers down.

Eliesser Avtaye (NRP) said that the majority of West Bankers were convinced that Israel would soon quit the areas. The PLO gained encouragement from circles within the Israel Government itself.

He blamed those who talked of Jewish provocation at a time when the issue was being discussed in the Security Council, that "world forum of hypocrisy."

Shlomo Gross (Aguda) said the Halacha expressly forbade Jews from entering the Temple Mount. No observant Jew would put his foot there. The Government had consistently proved that it would not change its policy vis-a-vis the Mount, nor would it allow offence to the Moslem holy places there.

Boaz Meav (CRM) said that the Government had lost its credibility. It was being dragged in the wake of the extremists who tried to create facts in the West Bank, since it lacked the power of decision. Each Cabinet Minister carried out his own West Bank policy. The escalation would end, he believed once Israel said it was ready to talk to Jordan and the West Bankers.

Marsha Friedman (IS) said when Rabbi Levinger, the "cowboy" of Kiryat Arba, ran amok, it was no wonder that blood was shed.

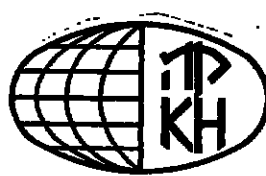
Yehuda Shalari (ILP) praised Peres' handling of the areas and said that Israel gave the residents of Judea and Samaria more liberty and more prosperity than any previous regime. The liberal policy in the areas must be pursued, he said, but the country also needs to define its political solution for Judea, Samaria and the Palestine problem more clearly.

Amnon Linn (Likud) said the Government should seriously consider outlawing the New Communist Party which inspired the troubles in Galilee and the West Bank alike. If an attempt were made to remove the Kadum settlers, a force of many thousands would rally to the site to foil the bid, Linn warned.

The country would split and brother would clash with brother, parents with children, he predicted, provoking protests from Yitzhak Navon (Alignment).

Yehuda Ben-Meir (NRP) one of several more MKs who took the floor on points of voting procedure, made a sharp attack on Abba Eban for his remarks at the Alignment faction on Monday about national and religious extremists. Eban did not wait to hear Ben-Meir out.

Before the vote, Peres said he would have preferred to see all the motions struck from the agenda since the unrest had calmed down three days ago. He was only agreeing to send eight motions to Committee because of prior arrangements between the factions involved.



## KEREN HAYESOD UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL

Extends a most cordial welcome to members of the

Comité Directeur

of the

Appel Unifié Juif de France

on the occasion of their

First Plenary Session taking place in Israel.

This session comes in response to the call made by the Jerusalem Conference on Jewish Solidarity to major Jewish organizations, to convene their sessions in Jerusalem.

Congratulations to the Appel Unifié for being among the first to answer this call and demonstrating unity and solidarity.



## Reagan, Carter win in North Carolina

WASHINGTON. — Former California Governor Ronald Reagan and former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter each won his respective party's primary election in North Carolina on Tuesday by wider margins than had been predicted.

Reagan handed Republican President Gerald Ford his first primary setback, while on the Democratic side, George Wallace was considered the heavy loser.

Ford, unhappy at his surprise defeat, yesterday said "There have been some Wednesday mornings that have been happier recently than this one," referring to his five previous primary victories.

However, the President added he was confident that he would be nominated party candidate at the Republican convention in Kansas City next August.

Reagan's state campaign manager Tom Elias, meanwhile, said North Carolina voters "trusted Reagan, not the rhetoric Ford has been giving us."

Carter, campaigning in St. Louis, said his win was "better than we ever expected to do. I think the results show the people of North Carolina have joined the people of other states in deciding that they want to choose the presidential candidate directly and not let the powerful political brokers do it for them," he told guests at a fund-raising dinner.

Here are the vote percentages from North Carolina with all 2,343 precincts reporting:

Republican — Reagan 52 per cent; Ford — 46 per cent; Democrat — Carter 54 per cent; Wallace 35 per cent; Jackson 4 per cent. (AP, UPI, Reuter)

## Gamasy goes arms shopping

PARIS. — France yesterday displayed its latest military jets to Egyptian arms-buying mission. It put the Mirage 111 interceptor aircraft through its paces for Egypt's Deputy Premier and War Minister, General Abdel-Ghani Gamasy.

The general also inspected the Mirage F-1, the Franco-German Alpha jet trainer and the Transal transporter.

Egypt is seeking to diversify its sources for arms after its rift with the Soviet Union, which had been its main supplier.

Gamasy is also discussing an

Egyptian project, backed by Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, to build its own jet and missile industry.

After the flight demonstrations at the southern military base at Orange, Gamasy was also due to visit the main operational centre of France's nuclear strike force.

Today, Gamasy goes to Marseilles for helicopter light demonstrations, before returning to Paris for talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. (Reuter)

## Arab call to counter anti-boycotters

ALEXANDRIA. — The Arab Boycott Office opened its semi-annual conference here yesterday with a call for a counter-offensive against efforts to prevent Western firms from complying with its demands.

But Boycott Office chief Mohamed Mahgoub said he was not worried by such things as a recent

New York law that requires firms to reveal if they comply with the boycott.

"These new laws and repeated statements by American and European officials should not affect our plans," Mahgoub told delegates from 20 Arab states. (AP)

(See Boycott, Back page)

## 'Greatest British soldier since Wellington' Montgomery dead at 88

ISINGTON, England. — Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Britain's World War II hero and possibly the greatest British soldier since the Duke of Wellington, died yesterday, the Defence Ministry said. He was 88.

Montgomery died in the early hours of the morning at his home here in this Hampshire County hamlet, 50 miles southwest of London. He will be buried on April 1 under a 250-year-old yew tree in the grounds of the church where he worshipped, local sources said.

The private burial will follow a funeral service with full military honours in St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

The spruce, peppery Briton outfoxed the Germans in North Africa, defeating General Erwin Rommel

in the historic battle of El Alamein, went on to lead his British 8th Army through Sicily and Italy, and then commanded all British and American ground forces at the Normandy landings in 1944.

Six months later, in December, when the Germans had forced an enormous "bulge" in the American 1st Army's front in the Belgian Ardennes, General Dwight Eisenhower, the Supreme Allied Commander, put Montgomery in command of the U.S. 1st and 9th Armies, as well as the British 2nd and the Canadian 1st Army. His orders were to stop the Germans, then send them packing.

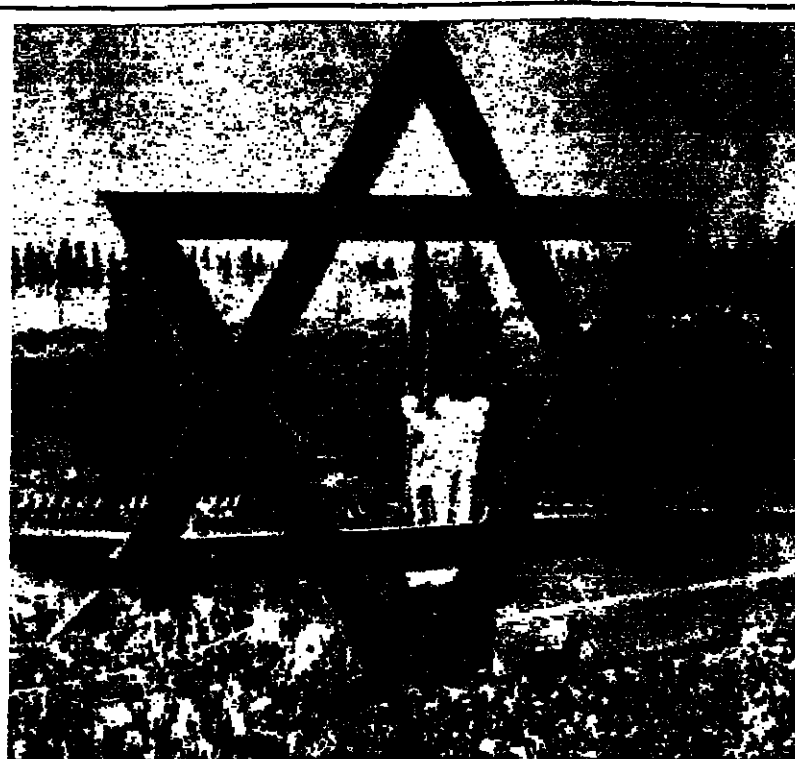
Within four days, the German offensive had been beaten back, but a press conference Montgomery gave about the battle provoked a

storm because of the impression it gave that he had rescued the Americans.

Although Eisenhower and Montgomery disagreed on many occasions, Eisenhower praised "Dear Monty" as "one of the greatest soldiers of the war... a figure who will live always not only in British but in world history."

Yesterday, however, French Gen. Pierre Billotte, a former French Defence Minister and resistance hero, said Montgomery was a leader of men but not a great general.

"General Montgomery wasn't a great intellectual, though he thought he was," Billotte, 70, said in a radio interview. "He wasn't a great strategist, though he thought he was. But he was a man of character and courage who had a great hold on his troops." (AP, UPI)



Italians gather under a huge Star of David in Rome yesterday to commemorate the 32nd anniversary of the killing of 335 hostages at Rome's Ardentine Caves by Nazi troops during World War II. Hitler ordered the executions in reprisal for partisan bombing which killed 32 SS soldiers. (UPI telephoto)

## Gromyko dogged by Soviet Jews issue in UK visit

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko yesterday completed three days of talks with the British government, highlighted by a British warning against further Russian intervention in Rhodesia and other parts of Southern Africa.

Gromyko's official visit was dogged by the issue of Soviet Jewish rights. Wherever he went there were demonstrators to remind him of the concern of the Jewish Community and the general public at the situation of Soviet Jewry. The biggest Jewish demonstration, organized by the recently-formed National Council for Soviet Jewry, took place despite bitter cold out-

side the Soviet embassy on Tuesday night.

The Russians as usual, ignored these protests in public. Indeed they rejected an approach by the all-party Parliamentary Committee for the Release of Soviet Jewry for a meeting with Gromyko. This was revealed by committee chairman Conservative MP Tim Sainsbury, who complained in a letter to Foreign Secretary James Callaghan of the Soviet attitude. Sainsbury noted that 40 MPs of all parties have already signed a parliamentary motion urging the Soviet government "to demonstrate their support for the Helsinki agreement by allowing those Soviet Jews who wish to do so to emigrate to Israel."

## 'AN OBSTACLE TO A NEGOTIATED PEACE' West Bank settlements 'illegal,' Scranton tells Security Council

UNITED NATIONS. — The U.S. on Tuesday night chided Israel for establishing new settlements in the West Bank, saying the action was an obstacle to a negotiated peace settlement.

Making his first substantive speech in the Security Council, new U.S. ambassador William Scranton also said that unilateral attempts to pre-determine the future status of Jerusalem had no standing.

Scranton was addressing the 15-nation council on the second day of its debate on the situation in Jerusalem and the West Bank.

No solution has been submitted, but a working paper condemning Israeli actions in the area was being circulated yesterday as a possible forerunner to a formal text.

Scranton said that as far as the U.S. was concerned unilateral measures, including expropriation of land or other administrative action taken by the Israeli government, could not be considered other than as interim and provisional. These could not affect the present international status, nor prejudice the final and permanent status of Jerusalem.

"The U.S. position could not be clearer," he said. "Since 1967, we have restated here, in other forums and to the government of Israel that the future of Jerusalem will be determined only through the instruments and process of negotiation, agreement and accommodation."

"Unilateral attempts to pre-determine that future have no standing."

Scranton, who visited the Middle East in 1963 on a mission for then-president Nixon and on his return recommended a more "even-handed" U.S. approach to the Middle East, said that Israel's punctilious administration of the holy places in Jerusalem had minimized the tensions.

Regarding the Temple Mount issue, the U.S. delegate said Israel's responsibilities under the fourth Geneva convention to preserve religious practices as they were at the time occupation began could not be changed by an Israeli court ruling.

(Scranton was referring to a ruling by a Jerusalem magistrate saying Jews had the right to pray at the Temple Mount, also the site of the Muslim shrine of al-Aksa.)

"We are gratified that the supreme court of Israel has upheld the Israel Government's position," he said.

As for Israeli settlements in the territories, the U.S. believed international law set the appropriate standards, Scranton went on.

"The occupation of territories in the 1967 war has always been seen by the world community to be an abnormal state of affairs that would be brought to an end as part of a peace settlement," he said.

"An occupier must maintain the occupied areas as intact and unaltered as possible, without interfering with the customary life of the area, and any changes must be necessitated by the immediate needs of the occupation and be consistent with international law."

After quoting from the Geneva convention, Scranton said: "Clearly then, substantial resettlement of the Israeli civilian population in occupied territories, including in Jerusalem, is illegal under the convention and cannot be considered to have prejudged the outcome of future negotiations between the parties on the location of the borders of states of the Middle East."

"Indeed, the presence of these settlements is seen by my Government as an obstacle to the success of the negotiations for a just and

final peace between Israel and its neighbours.

"The real issues of peace and stability in the Middle East are difficult indeed. And unilateral acts, such as civilian population transfers, have been taken which serve to inflame emotions on both sides."

Alluding to a possible Security Council resolution, Scranton said the U.S. would apply three tests: Did the facts and judgements on which it was based correspond to the actual situation? Would the Council's action in practice advance the proper administration of the areas involved? Would the Council's action help or hinder the peaceful settlement process, the framework for which was established by Council resolutions?

Several Arab delegates described Scranton's speech as positive, contrasting it with the strongly pro-Israeli tone of speeches by his predecessor, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, while acknowledging that both men followed guidelines set in Washington.

Israel's ambassador Chaim Herzog declined any immediate comment.

France, Russia and China yesterday all assailed Israel for its policies in the territories.

"Each of us here knows either through instinct or through his own experience that any occupation engenders resistance on the part of the local population and inevitably leads the occupying power to resort to force," said French representative Jacques Leleup.

ARBITRARY ACTS

"The USSR decisively condemns the highly arbitrary acts of the Israeli occupying forces against the Arab population and considers that a decisive end should be made to such acts," said Richard Olmnikov of the Soviet Union, standing in for ambassador Jacob Malik.

Exercising his right of reply, Herzog declared that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." The Soviet Union should concern itself more with the rights of its own people, including Soviet Jews, instead of "meddling" in the affairs of others, Herzog said. (Reuter, AP, UPI)

## African heads discuss war on Rhodesia

LUSAKA. — Four African heads of state gathered here yesterday for talks that might pave the way for full black African backing for an all-out guerrilla war against white-ruled Rhodesia.

The summit, scheduled to end tomorrow, follows the collapse of constitutional negotiations last week between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo.

Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, flew here yesterday morning and were greeted by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, host of the summit.

Diplomatic sources here said one of the objectives of the talks was to reunite the two black Rhodesian factions, led by Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, so as not to hinder plans for a guerrilla war. All three African heads of state are in favour of launching full-scale war against the Smith regime.

Kaunda and Khama have supported Nkomo's attempts to find a peaceful solution, but with the present impasse they might also support a military bid to overthrow the white minority government.

Meanwhile, as Rhodesia faces growing incursions along its entire 1,300-km. border with Mozambique by guerrillas, South African police captured seventeen armed Mozambican soldiers inside South Africa this week. Police Minister Jimmy Kruger said yesterday they had crossed the border in pursuit of Portuguese refugees who had driven over in lorries after cutting gaps in a wire fence.

This is reportedly the first time Mozambique soldiers have been arrested in South Africa, although there have been similar incidents along the border.

In Washington, Sen. Edward Kennedy said Tuesday the U.S. should recognize the People's Republic of Angola as a first step toward supporting the peaceful transition to black majority rule in all of white-dominated Southern Africa. (AP, Reuter)

## Around the world

### Spanish police break up protest

MADRID. — Police fired smoke grenades and rubber bullets and arrested a dozen persons to break up demonstrations in the Andalusian resort city of Malaga yesterday. The disorders, the first in Spain in 10 days, grew out of demands for higher wages, more jobs and amnesty for political prisoners. Official sources in Madrid said King Juan Carlos would visit the economically-depressed Andalusian region next week. They said the three Andalusian provinces of Malaga, Cadiz and Granada, accounted for 25 per cent of the nation's 400,000 jobless. (AP)

### Burmese gov't closes colleges

BANGKOK. — Most of Burma's higher education institutions were closed by government order yesterday, after students demonstrated and occupied a building in Rangoon, the capital.

Rangoon Radio, the country's official government-controlled station reported that about 2,000 students marched through the streets of Rangoon on the 100th anniversary of the birth of patriotic poet Kodaw Hmaing, "abouting anti-government slogans and creating disturbances." (AP)

### Sao Paulo Jewish quarter fire

SAO PAULO. — Police suspect arson in a fire that destroyed 150 shops in this city's Jewish business quarter yesterday. Damage is estimated at \$1m.

The shops were located in a large commercial centre and in two adjacent textile warehouses, filled with merchandise for the winter season. Sources said most of the destroyed shops were not insured. (JTA)

### 'West ripe for plucking'

LONDON. — Exiled Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn said yesterday the West's growing impotence in face of the Soviet threat "almost robs mankind of any hope of avoiding a global catastrophe." In a tape prepared for the E.B.C., the 1970 Nobel Literary Prize winner compared the West today with pre-Revolutionary Russia ripe for the plucking. (UPI)



Mr. Sidney L. Olson of Miami Beach was honoured on Tuesday by Mayor Teddy Kollek and presented with an ancient Israeli oil lamp in recognition of "his warm commitment to Shaare Zedek Hospital and his enlightened interest in the health services of Jerusalem." Mr. Olson and his wife Miriam are both founders of Shaare Zedek's New Medical Centre, and are active supporters of the Miami Friends of Shaare Zedek.

Mr. Olson, a world-famous coin collector, is returning home today from a convention of the American-Israel Numismatic Society. He first learned of Shaare Zedek Hospital several years ago through his acquisition of a rare paper voucher issued in 1916 by Dr. Moshe Wallach, the first medical director of Shaare Zedek, to facilitate the distribution of wheat for Passover matza.

During their stay in Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Olson visited the New Medical Centre, now nearing completion, and were pleased to see the modern, spacious building which stands in such contrast to the dilapidated and crowded conditions existing in the old hospital, which has been in use since the days of Dr. Wallach. (Communicated)

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Saturday, March 27  
2 Races — 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.  
**HAPOEL PETAH TIKVA STADIUM**  
opposite Beilinson Hospital  
Tickets at Hadran, Tel. 03-245787, Tel Aviv, and agencies, and at the box office on the day of the race.  
Sherut Taxi 62, Kikar Zina (Dizengoff), Tel Aviv.  
Limited number of places. Please buy tickets in advance.

The Israel Classical Ballet  
Programme: Serenade — George Balanchine  
Electro-Bach — Felix Blasko  
Sweet Agony — Gene Hill Sagan  
Cameri Theatre, Tel Aviv — Saturday, March 27, 1976  
Sunday, March 28, 1976 at 8.30 p.m.  
Tickets: Union, Hadran, Kastel, Cameri box office.  
For organized groups: "Intermezzo," Tel. 03-243944.  
Auditorium, Haifa — Tuesday, March 30, 1976 at 8.30 p.m.  
Tickets: Garber, Mt. Carmel.

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## AT THE CINEMA



Roger Daltrey as Liszt and Fiona Lewis as Marie d'Agouti in Ken Russell's "Lisztomania."

## FRENZIED FANTASY

**Lisztomania** (Tehelot, Tel Aviv). After "Tchaikovsky," "Mahler," and the rock opera "Tommy," writer-director Ken Russell turns his attention to the 19th century pianist-composer Franz Liszt whom he presents as the first Pop super-star. It is a valid conception since Liszt — a mixture of genuine artist and showman — did become an international cult figure, especially to women. There are stories of them surrounding him while he played and plucking out hairs from his head, and details of some 28 love affairs have been recorded.

Nobody who has seen Russell's previous films will be surprised that with such a theme he gives full rein to his wildly extravagant visual imagination and indulges in frenzied fantasies and crude eroticism. The crazy tumult that emanates from the screen almost stuns the viewer. But at the same time, as always with Russell, there are clever, pointed comments and some very amusing episodes. At a Liszt concert, for instance, he turns the female fans into a horde of bonneted young girls who applaud equally wildly as the virtuoso switches contemptuously from Wagner to "Chopsticks." And the capricious first years of Liszt's relationship with Marie d'Agouti are shown in the form of a parody of Chaplin's "Gold Rush" with the two of them holed up in a Yukon cabin with first one baby, then a second and then a third.

A black note is introduced into this mainly comic opera with the appearance of Wagner, first presented as a youth in a sailor suit with a cap bearing the name "Nietsche." Later he is shown as a vampire sucking Liszt's blood (reference to the Corman-Hammer horror movies?) and stealing his music. As the creator of the "Superman" (by this time Wagner is married to Liszt's daughter, Cosima) Wagner is shown as leading directly to Hitler, rising from the grave in his form and setting out on the extermination of the Jews.

Rock singer Roger Daltrey ("Tommy") plays Liszt with little charm. Paul Nicholas is Wagner. Fiona Lewis is Marie d'Agouti and Sara Kestelman is Russian Princess Carolyn, the second of the two women who dominated Liszt's life and she is shown as a castrating female. Russell has a bit of fun in having Ringo Starr play the Pope who comes to warn Liszt that Wagner is the anti-Christ and should be exorcised.

Rick Wakeman's adaptation of themes from Liszt and Wagner is pretty weak and not improved by the inclusion of some of today's songs. Roger Daltrey is one of the solo vocalists. Stamina is needed to "withstand" the picture but it is worth a visit.

S.W.



Jeannie Berlin tries to get a friend's attention in a crowded singles' bar in "Sheila Levine is dead and living in New York".

## Sentiment and schmaltz

**Sheila Levine is dead and living in New York** (Armon, Ramat Gan), is a mixture of comic pathos, sentiment and schmaltz in about equal proportions. It is based on the best-selling novel by Gail Parent, but the story merges somewhat changed in the film version, for which the author herself wrote the screenplay together with Kenny Solna. Director Sidney J. Furie ("Lady Sings the Blues").

Jeannie Berlin, who recently scored a big success in "The Heart-Break Kid" — directed by her mother, Elaine May — gives a striking performance in the main role. She is touching and funny as the gauche college graduate who moves to New York from her native Pennsylvania, in search of a fuller life, love and a husband. The actress manages to catch all the poignancy of the unmarried Jewish girl on her own in the big city, faced on the one hand by the desperation of the single syndrome and on the other by constant family pressure to enter post-

haste into a "suitable" marriage. Nevertheless, at times she seems to play the part with too much abandon, and a little more self-restraint would have made her portrayal of Sheila even more believably.

Roy Scheider is just right as Sam Stoneham, the bachelor doctor with whom she falls head over heels in love, only to see him take up with her room-mate (Rebecca Dianna Smith). The piece certainly has the authentic flavour of Manhattan, and the wedding scene — which seems mandatory in any Hollywood movie about Jews — is nicely done; one really feels for the heroine, as she attends a younger sister's wedding and listens to well-meaning relatives telling her "she's next."

But "Sheila Levine" is often episodic and scrappy, and director Furie allows the sentiment to get out of hand in the climax, which is as mawkish as it is just plain silly. All in all, neither very good nor very bad.

J.L.

On the conclusion of the week devoted to

## Research into The Traditions of Iraqi Jewry

we offer sincere thanks to  
The Ministry of Education and Culture  
The Ministry of Immigrant Absorption and the Jewish Agency  
The National Insurance Institute  
Jerusalem Municipality

and our appreciation to  
The Professors and their Research Assistants  
The Elders of the Community  
for their dedicated work.  
Friends are invited to the Kiryat Anavim Guest House (near Jerusalem)  
Today, Thursday, 3 p.m.—midnight for an  
Evening of Traditional Entertainment and Party  
Guests will include Minister Shlomo Hillel, the Chief Rabbi, Knesset Members, Elders of the Iraqi Community and Public Personalities

Organization of Immigrants from Iraq

EACH of the 12,000 Beduin of Southern Sinai knows that on a certain day every second month he has an appointment with a representative of the Welfare Ministry. On the day assigned to his tribe, he walks, rides his camel or drives his pickup truck to one of the 18 distribution points throughout the vast territory, where he knows his bi-monthly ration of food will be waiting for him.

Last week we accompanied Ya'acov Gal, the Ministry's welfare officer responsible for all the 70,000 Beduin in Sinai, for the food distribution at the Santa Katharina Beduin community centre. The centre serves the Jebelya tribe which numbers about 1,100 souls.

Presenting their yellow cards with detachable food vouchers, the heads of family or the older sons—there were no women—collected their rations. Flour, sugar and soy-meal blends were slowly weighed out from sacks or from large piles heaped on the ground into the receptacles each man had ready. Rations of a special kind of margarine and of oil were received in silence and loaded onto camels or carted away in sacks.

Food distribution day is also a social occasion. Traders from El Arish know the dates and make sure that their trucks full of merchandise are at each location on the appointed day. The trucks bring crates full of live chickens. Used clothing and bolts of cloth are spread on the ground, along with shoes and sandals and a variety of household goods.

The Santa Katharina Beduin community centre near the famous monastery, is an impressive array of red-granite buildings, some of which are still under construction. The term community centre as applied to the Beduin needs explanation, because these centres are different from the ones we know in towns and villages. They are located in the centre of the area of each tribe or group of tribes. In addition to serving as food distribution centres, they also house schools, clinics, shops, a restaurant (for tourists), meeting rooms, weaving workshops, and living quarters for Israeli officials.

In addition to the Santa Katharina centre, there are others at Wadi Firhan and Dahab, and another is planned for Nuweiba-Mesina. Since space is no problem in Sinai, the centres consist of several, mostly one-storey, buildings spread over a large area. In style the buildings follow that of the stone buildings put up by some Beduin. They are made of locally quarried stone, grouped around courtyards, with shade provided by reed awnings, where such material is available, as in Wadi Firhan.

The centres are designed to help the authorities in their effort to up-

## Sinai rendezvous with the Welfare Ministry

By ERNIE MEYER / Jerusalem Post Reporter



South Sinai Beduin carries away his flour ration during bi-monthly food distribution by the Welfare Ministry. (K. Weiss)

grade the educational, health and social standards of the Beduin. In general the effort seems to be appreciated. While schooling is not compulsory, many Beduin parents send their boys — and increasingly also some girls — to the schools conducted at the centres. The hot school lunch programme is not an issue in Southern Sinai. Lunch is provided to all pupils and for some it may be a major attraction and the best meal they get a day.

While most of the Beduin in

Southern Sinai originally came there from the Arabian Peninsula about 400 years ago, the Jebelya tribe of Santa Katharina has a particularly interesting history. It is the oldest in Sinai. Its forebears were brought there in 532 C.E. by the Roman Emperor Justinian from the province of Wallachia on the shores of the Black Sea, in what is today Rumania. The Emperor imported the then heathen tribesmen to serve as guards and workers at the monastery.

TO THE SINAI Beduin no stigma attaches to the receipt of "welfare" by the government of the day. To them it is a matter of right, which they also enjoyed under the Egyptians, although the latter kept them on a much shorter leash than Israel does. Under the Egyptians, for instance, the Beduin were not allowed to own any cars. The Egyptian authorities, therefore, were astonished when the 1,200 Beduin who returned to their control with the transfer of the Abu Rodeis area some months ago, brought with them over 100 cars and new Volvo trucks.

All the 12,000 Beduin in Southern Sinai, get their food rations, with about 2,000 receiving full support from the Welfare Ministry. Blind and old people get 40 per cent of the average wage earned in the area. Some families receive IL400 a month in addition to their food rations. The Welfare Ministry spends about IL2.5 m. a year on food support, which is matched by a similar amount contributed by U.S. Care gifts, Swiss Aid, and contributions by the International Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

Under the Egyptian administration, smuggling was a mainstay of the Beduin economy. That ended after 1967 and most of the Beduin now earn a livelihood by fishing in the Gulf of Suez, goat grazing, and a little agriculture. One tribe engages in turquoise-mining. The 22 sheikhs in the area get salaries of IL500 a month and act as intermediaries between the tribesmen and the authorities.

"The Beduin here get better treatment than they are used to; in return the area is quiet and open to foreign and Israeli tourism," Ray-Seren (Major) Ran, deputy commander of Southern Sinai, told newsmen. "Although there is incitement from the other side, there is no PLO activity here — touch wood," he added. The Sinai Beduin are not a nationalistic element, he explained. They are allowed to work in Israel, 300 of them holding jobs in Eilat.

With modernity slowly coming to Sinai, one of its blights, the traffic accident, has also made its appearance. As our convoy of three jeeps was bumping along Wadi Firhan on the way from Santa Katharina to the Firhan community centre, one of the cars knocked down and killed a goat. The small black animal was one of a flock tended by two small boys, whose father soon came to the scene. Without undue fuss the matter was settled — welfare chief Ya'acov Gal gave the father a voucher for IL200 in return for the goat.

An hour later the Beduin collected his money in cash from the Arab welfare agent at the Firhan centre. The goat, no doubt, enriched the family's diet for the next few days.

## Keep your chin up

FIGURE IT OUT / JUDIE ORON

THE CHIN, the neck — the mere words send some women into a state of protracted gloom. Why women's chins are expected to remain delightfully firm and unlined, while men may become as jowly as nature intended them to be — without a corresponding reduction in their attractiveness — it's a sad mystery to me.

And if lines around the neck are not signs of ill-health, why are we women so depressed when they begin to happen to us? Are we doomed to wear turtle necks forever? — a gloomy prospect with the *hamam* season around the corner.

There are exercises to help maintain the firmness of the chin and neck. But while we can arrest the aging process to some extent, heredity (and our eating habits) will still take its toll.

To begin, sit on a mat or carpet in any position which is comfortable and relax your shoulders. Roll your head in a complete circle as far as you can go in all directions. Keep your mouth closed throughout the entire series of exercises, in order to stretch your neck as far as possible. Do five head rolls in each direction and increase to eight times after the first week. If the head rolls make you dizzy, try changing the direction of the circles each time your chin reaches your chest.

Remain in a seated position, shoulders and neck area relaxed.

Throw your head backward twice, as far as you can, then bring it down twice so that your chin reaches your chest (if this is a strain, don't force your head downward any further than is natural). Repeat five times. Increase after a week to eight times. Now roll your head backward as far as possible, and thrust the lower part of your jaw forward as far as you can (don't let anyone see you doing this — they'll probably laugh at you and you with them and that makes exercising very difficult). Return your jaw to its normal position and let your head drop down to your chest. Repeat five times, increase to eight times after a week.

Remain sitting. Turn your head to the side (but don't raise your chin — you don't want to stretch the muscles and skin, merely firm and reduce them). Thrust out your lower jaw as in the previous exercise until you feel a tug in the entire neck and chin area. Return your jaw to its normal position. Turn your head to the other side and repeat the process. Do five jaw movements on each side and increase to eight after a week. Measuring your chin area won't prove anything. It's more a question of quality than of quantity, but you should notice improvement within six to eight weeks. At the very least, it should certainly sharpen your front teeth.

## BRITTANY SEPARATISM

ROBIN SMYTH / QUIBERON (Brittany)

THE TEMPTATION to see Brittany as the Scotland of France has been strengthened since oil prospectors started probing the seabed 120 kms. off the western coast from a giant platform called Pentagone 84. But the affinity is one of history and culture — there are similar resentments and hopes. The resemblance breaks down when it comes to present political and economic realities and future plans.

Brittany is too small, too lightly industrialized and too dependent on direction from Paris to have any constructive resolve to assert its independence. What is feared by the French Government is an outbreak of violence, like the agricultural riots in the early sixties. But few French or Breton observers see this developing into a broader separatist drive. Breton anger is not a long distance runner, and even the prospect of forcing concessions out of Paris has never done much for Breton nationalism.

A few years ago it seemed that Brittany was set on a more independent course. Tired of being considered citizens from a backward province, young Breton exiles in Paris were rediscovering their Celtic heritage. They began to learn the language of their grandparents which their parents had almost forgotten. The local tongue has had a hard time in Breton schools where old people can

remember signs saying "It is forbidden to spit or talk Breton." But now folk singers such as Alan Stivell sing in Breton to large international audiences.

Even so the cultural resurgence is confined to a minority. The number of families who talk Breton among themselves is very small and seems to be diminishing.

WHERE the autonomists have really come adrift is in the political field. The Breton movement has never lived down its bad start during the German occupation when its leaders collaborated with the Germans. Condemned to death after the Liberation, the Breton nationalist leaders sought refuge in Ireland and South America. They still retained enough of their influence to give autonomy a bad name among democrats.

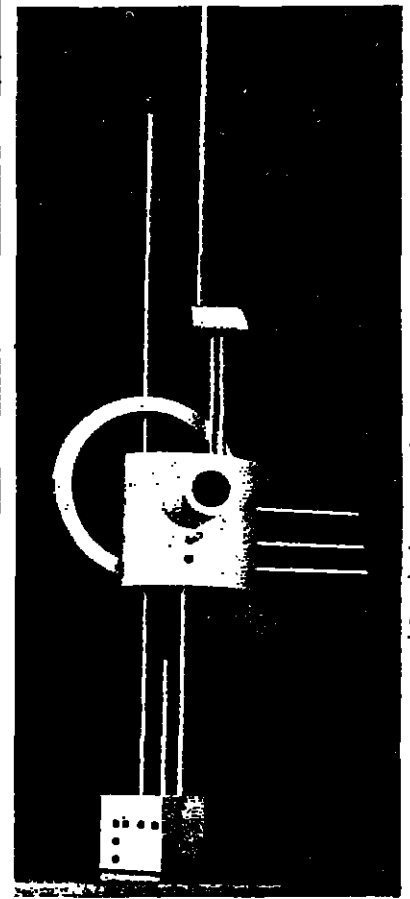
In 1967, the FLE (Front for the Liberation of Brittany) started a series of sabotage directed at French administrative targets, and separatism veered to the Left. But not only did the violence of the FLE alienate moderate support, the movement inherited all the quarrels of the European far left. Now there are a bewildering number of underground splinter movements.

On the surface there is not much to see. In the 1973 elections the nationalist parties polled only three per cent of the vote.

## Mathematically conceived

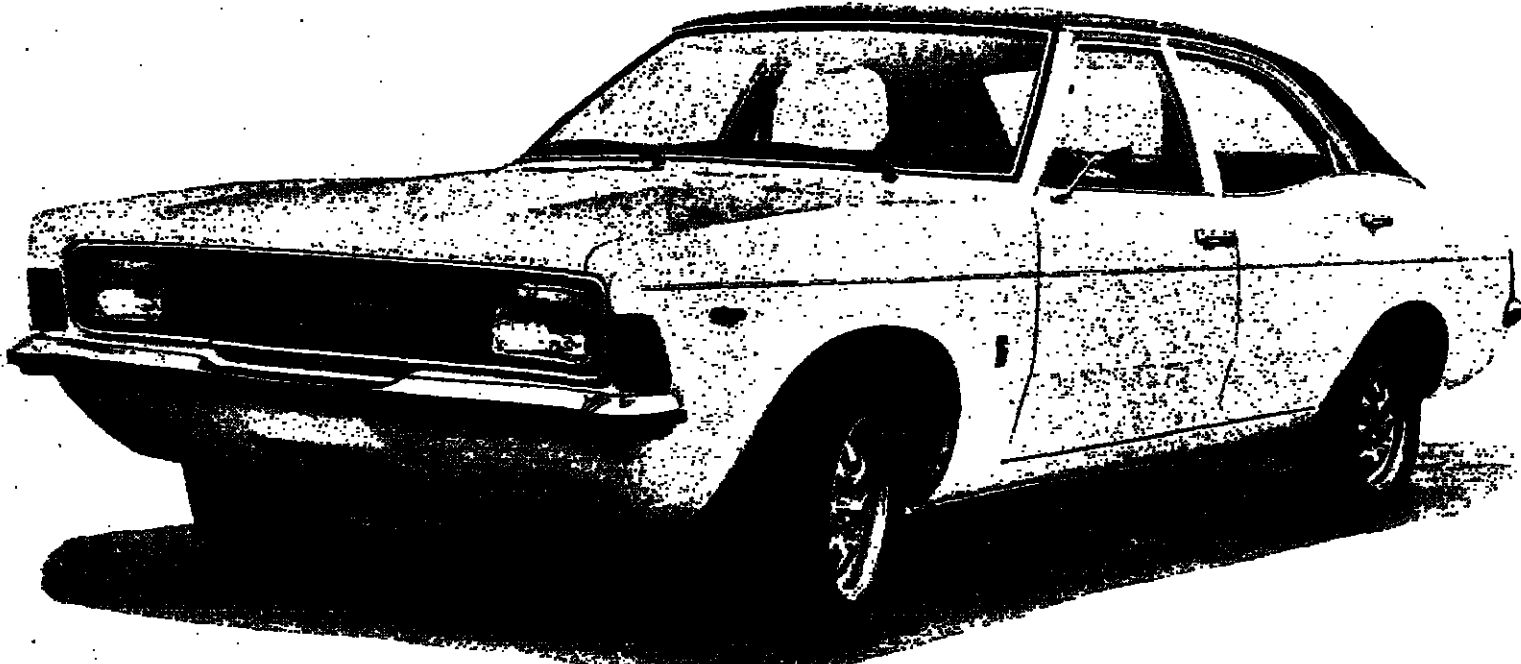
GALLERY GUIDE / HAIFA  
EPHRAIM HARRIS

IZCHAK ADI — Sculpture, mixed-media paintings and drawings, entitled "Point Opposite Line No. 5." The leading section, sculpture, begins where his found objects from the 1971 bombardments of the Jordan Valley kibbutzim (he was then a member) left off (via, by twisting iron rails into a pointed serpentine direction, a residue of scrap iron shaped like an animal rearing its head, and metal ribbon strips extending to the ceiling). Thence he passes to his aluminum sculpture, triple composites of a vertical flat bar, a horizontal round bar and a hollow circle; motifs of two hollow squares and a rectangle placed on each other; a square interlaced with a rectangle etc. All these items are mathematically conceived (note the prevalent number three, of holes), but any feeling of cold lifelessness is avoided by an aluminum ball, roughly the size of a cricket ball, in either a square or a round void, theoretically ensuring stability and intimating its ability to circle (within) the void. The paintings, in a varied palette, echo, without repeating, a similar approach through linear abstraction. The sculpture then changes to an equal solidity yet of far more delicate finish, thin rods opposing proportionately heavy rectangles; the diagonal of another might suggest an astronomical instrument, a second something mechanical. However, none has any practical application, but their elegance of line and form arouses aesthetic emotions. The smaller room is given over entirely to memories of the bombardments. The same delicate sculpture now unmistakably formalises recognizable artillery and other military equipment, the immaculate aluminum adding to its horror; while the partly tinted drawings on the walls introduce falling bombs, panicked men about to be crushed under collapsing ceilings, threatened by a gigantic descending screw; and always the locked door and the broken key expressing the impossibility of escape. (Goldman's Gallery).



Untitled aluminum sculpture by Izchak Adi

YEHOSHUA ROTTER — Fundamentally an expressionist who, however, falls between the two stools of colour and subject, either often being incomplete. He attains their most successful collaboration in "The Boss" and "The Wanderer," giving character to his figures without, especially in the former, facial articulation. Rotter, with greater artistic firmness, should improve considerably. (Beit Chagall). Till April 6.



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LONDON. — "A spectre is haunting Europe — the spectre of communism."

This opening sentence of Marx's "Communist Manifesto" has greater truth today than ever before — and not because of the Soviet Union and its eastern European satellites. With 34 per cent of the vote in Italy, 25 per cent in France, growing influence in Spain and the trade union movement in the U.K. — the Communist parties of Europe are a force to be reckoned with.

The One-Europe faithful are troubled. The Communists officially oppose the Treaty of Rome — the formal basis of the European Community. However, the Communists in France and Italy — whose policy is compromise to build political alliances with the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats — participate in the European Parliament.

Oddly enough, the Communists, within the parliament are the main force defending national interests against the devoted Europeans. This is odd in view of the

## The Communist 'spectre'

Communist line of internationalism. However, the nationalism reflects coordination with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which has strongly opposed the EEC. But to convince their members, the European Communists explain that the EEC is basically a grouping of capitalists pursuing anti-proletarian interests.

This many Europeans fear, will change now. The success of the compromise policies of the Communists in Italy, France and Spain might cause a change of heart vis a vis the Market. If this will happen, the Communists will have a share in defining the community's policies.

This is most problematic for the Social Democrats. A clear division of opinion exists between the Germans and British on the one hand and the French, Italians and Spaniards on the other. England and

By GIDYON ESHET  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Germany, which do not face a Communist threat but are in danger of being toppled by the centre-right, strongly oppose the Socialist-Communist alliance advocated by their colleagues in the Latin countries.

With such divisions the chances of the Communists are even better. The absence of an anti-Communist united front is a green light to the Southern European Socialists to continue their alliances.

Israeli experts are divided in evaluating the Communist influence in Europe.

The official Israeli policy, say some officials, has tended to identify the Communist parties of Western Europe with the Soviet Union. No greater mistake could be made, they

argue. Israel, they say, should have tried to exploit the differences between western Communists and the Soviet Union.

It was only after the strong lobbying of this group that the Knesset agreed to include Dov Zaklin, MK (Mapam) in its delegation to the European Parliament. Zaklin, it was learned, has invited a delegation of Italian Communists to Israel, though the outcome of this is not yet known in Europe.

One official went as far as to suggest using Rakah to better relations between Israel and western Communists. He pointed out that Italian Communists have been to Israel as guests of Rakah but Israel's officialdom neglected this opportunity.

In any event, the growing impact of western Communists on European policy, especially through their influence on the Socialists, seems to increase the need for a reassessment of Israeli policy toward this part of European public opinion.

(This is the fourth in a series.)

## The need to liberalize foreign currency holdings

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN A RECENT LETTER to the editor, a reader assailed the Treasury's 10 year law concerning the maintenance of a foreign currency account.

The law states that a new immigrant may maintain a free foreign currency account for a period of 10 years. At the end of the 10 year period this account falls under Paskal regulations which allow the account to remain in foreign currency but stipulate funds may only be withdrawn in Israeli pounds.

In discussions with holders of such accounts, it would appear that the circumvention of the regulation is relatively simple. There is nothing to stop the holder of the account from withdrawing his moneys during the ninth or tenth year and keep an account overseas.

Policing of accounts held overseas is almost impossible. An apparent deterrent from keeping foreign currency in Israel is another law that states that capital must be brought to Israel at the end of 10 years after arrival.

The case for a more liberal policy is relatively straightforward. First of all new immigrants would then

not hesitate to bring their life savings and the increased foreign currency balances would benefit the country. The banks would be able to increase their export credits as the balances grew.

Over a protracted period this would mean a goodly savings in the foreign currency reserves of the country. In this way otherwise honest people would then not contemplate the avoiding of government regulations.

In speaking with a Member of Knesset about the 10 year law, the M.K. stated there should be no preferential treatment of various sectors of the public. But the fact remains that individuals, like the reader, are not prepared to bring their life savings and find that at a later date their money has been converted to pounds by government decree.

As the Treasury only stands to gain by allowing free foreign accounts, it would do well to review these regulations.

## David Rockefeller 'to advise Sadat'

BOSTON. — The "Boston Globe" has reported that David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, has agreed to become an informal financial adviser for President Sadat of Egypt. Sadat asked Rockefeller in a meeting last month to advise him on how to make Egypt more attractive to investors, the paper said.

Chase Manhattan serves as the U.S. agent for Israel Bonds.

Rockefeller, brother of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, could not be reached for comment. But the "Globe" said that he told Sadat that he wanted to study the Egyptian economy more closely and that Egypt would have to approach public sources of financing such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund before it could borrow from U.S. Banks like Chase Manhattan.

The "Globe" quoted a Chase Manhattan spokesman as saying "there has been no formal agreement between Rockefeller and Egyptian authorities to advise Egypt on financial affairs." (JTA)

(Arab boycott — Page 8)

# Temple Mount decision

In the Supreme Court Sitting as High Court of Justice  
Before Justices Berenson, Etsioni and Shereshevsky  
Herlihy Cohn, Petitioner, v. Minister of Police, Respondent (H.C. 99/76)

**LAW REPORT**  
The Jerusalem Post  
Edited by Doris Lankin

The High Court of Justice dismissed a petition for an order nisi calling upon the Minister of Police to show cause why the police should not refrain from violating the petitioner's freedom of access to the Temple Mount.

The petitioner, an orthodox immigrant from Denmark, walked to the Western Wall one Saturday morning, and after saying prayers there decided that as he had never been to the Temple Mount he would go up to the southern part of it which in his opinion was not prohibited to Jews by their religious laws.

He passed through the Mount Gate without any difficulty but, thinking that he would like "to watch the Jewish groups praying there," he approached a policeman and asked him where Jews prayed. The policeman, alive to the fact that there had been disturbances that morning on the Temple Mount and that there was a general atmosphere of tension (something unknown to the petitioner), reacted by asking the petitioner what he intended doing on the Mount and when the latter replied that he might also pray there, the policeman asked him to leave.

The petitioner thereupon insisted upon his right to remain on the Mount. After a prolonged argument with the policeman, and other members of the police force who had joined him, during which the police tried to persuade the petitioner to leave the Mount and he remained obstinate in his refusal to do so, he was arrested. He was taken to the police station on the Mount (which necessitated his walking right across the area) and then driven to the police station in town, where he was released an hour later after promising not to return to the Temple Mount that day.

The petitioner subsequently petitioned the High Court of Justice, who asked the Attorney-General to send a representative to the hearing on the petition because of the sensitive nature of the subject.

The petitioner appeared on his own behalf and Mr. R. Yarok, Assistant State Attorney, appeared for the Attorney-General.

### DECISION

Justice Berenson, who delivered the decision of the High Court, first considered the petitioner's complaint that he had been compelled to cross that part of the Temple Mount which is forbidden to orthodox Jews. First, he said, if the petitioner were so concerned about obeying the precepts of the Jewish Law concerning the Temple Mount, he could have been expected to heed the warning of the Chief Rabbi, displayed at the gate of the Mount, that entrance to the Mount was forbidden to Jews for fear they might desecrate the holy of holies.

Secondly, and mainly, he continued, the policeman to whom the petitioner had addressed himself (in a mixture of English and Hebrew) had apparently received the impression that the petitioner intended praying on the Mount and would not move from there until he had done so; and had also got the further impression from the petitioner's general behaviour — his contentiousness and refusal to accompany him to the police station — that the petitioner had not come to the Temple Mount in all innocence. In the circumstances, therefore, no exception could be taken to the manner in which the police had behaved towards the petitioner.

Justice Berenson then went on to point out that the High Court had received a statement from the State Attorney's Office, declaring that the petitioner had a fundamental right of access to the Temple Mount in accordance with the law, and that this had never been in dispute. The statement declared also that it could be assumed that no-one would bother to find out if the petitioner, while visiting this exalted place, wished to commune with his Creator or not.

But if he sought to pray demonstratively that was a different matter. The State Attorney had further declared, continued Justice Berenson, that the Minister of Police and his aides had never intended, and did not intend in the future, to interfere with the petitioner's freedom of access to the Temple Mount; nor had they any intention of arresting him for no good reason and most certainly did not aspire to force him to transgress Jewish religious precepts.

In the light of the above declaration, held Justice Berenson, the petition was completely superfluous, and if the petitioner had gone directly to the Minister of Police in the matter he would have received full satisfaction from him. However, it would depend more on the behaviour of the petitioner in the future than on those in charge of keeping law and order on the Temple Mount how he would be treated.

For it is common knowledge how sensitive the subject of the Temple Mount is, and this necessitates the exercise of maximum care and discretion, as every small incident on

the Mount could have serious repercussions. For this reason it was understandable that the police should be particularly anxious to prevent any act, or suspicion of act, of the nature of that which the petitioner had demonstrated his wish to perform, and there was no cause for the High Court to interfere with the police's exercise of their discretion when this depended so much on the particular conditions prevailing at the particular time.

Justice Berenson concluded by referring to H.C. 222/68 (2 P.D. 24/141) in which a petition to be allowed to pray on the Mount had been brought. It may be recalled, he said, that in this earlier case the High Court had decided, by majority decision, that the matter was not justiciable because the Palestine (Holy Places) Order-in-Council (which provides that no matter in connection with the Holy Places shall be determined by any court) was still in force.

But at the same time the President (Justice Agranat) had distinguished between the right of access to Holy Places, which is guaranteed by the Protection of Holy Places Law, 1967, and the right to worship at them, holding that the latter right comes within the province of the Government and not of the courts. Furthermore, each of the five justices who had sat on the bench at the time has emphasized the special care demanded from the Government when handling so sensitive a subject as the Temple Mount.

Petition for order nisi dismissed.

Decision given on March 21, 1976.

## Students recruited as part-time policemen

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
RAMLE. The central police sub-district is short of 164 policemen out of a total complement of 720, according to Nitzav-Mishne Uri Shilo. To overcome the manpower shortage, National Police Headquarters has allowed the central police sub-district to conscript 40 university students as part-time policemen. The sub-district is also being aided from time to time by special Border Police units, particularly in the fight against rowdies and "protection."

### TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET:

## Stocks, bonds irregular

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Both stocks and bonds were irregular yesterday.

Index-linked bonds with a two-year redemption rate rose between one to five points while the 1968/69 security loan rose about one to two points. On the other hand there was an offer of IL2.5m. of bonds with a 10-year redemption period. This offer was absorbed by the Bank of Israel and the bonds remained at the same level.

The turnover in bonds came to IL17,442,000.

24.3.76 23.3.76

DOLLAR-LINKED

DEBENTURES

Dead Sea Junior

Dead Sea

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### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Wednesday, March 24, 1976

## Sharp advance in heavy trading

NEW YORK. — Stocks advanced sharply in heavy trading yesterday. Oil companies were among the most active issues, with many of them up more than a point. These included Texaco, ahead 1 1/2 to 26 1/2, Standard of California, up 1 1/2 to 47 1/2 on 158,600 shares, Standard of California also up 1 1/2 to 33 1/2 on 143,300 shares, his commentary and selected list of stocks are based on the quotations at 3 p.m. New York time.

Allied Chemical	41%	Union Carbide	73%
Aluminum Co.	49%	United Technologies	59%
American Brands	42%	U.S. Steel	82%
American Can	35	Westinghouse Elec.	15%
American Tel and Tel	7 1/4	Woolworth	24%
Anacosta	26 1/2	Avon Prod.	43%
Bethlehem Steel	44 1/2	Boeing	27
Chrysler	9 1/4	Boise Cascade	26 1/2
Dupont	152 1/2	Citicorp	5 1/4
Eastman Kodak	117 1/2	Control Data	25 1/2
Esmark Inc.	41 1/2	Dynegy	61
Exxon	84	Dome Mines	42 1/2
General Electric	53 1/2	Fairchild Camera	1 1/2
General Foods	30 1/2	General Dynamics	52 1/2
General Motors	69 1/2	IBM	28 1/2
Goodyear	22 1/2	Int. Tel. Tel.	13 1/2
Inter. Harvester	—	LTV Corp.	68 1/2
Inter. Nickel	33 1/2	McDonalds	40 1/2
Inter. Paper	72 1/2	Natl. Semiconductor	28 1/2
Johns Manville	31 1/2	NORC	87 1/2
Owens-Illinois	—	Polaroid	28 1/2
Proctor and Gamble	90 1/2	RCA Corp.	48 1/2
Sears Roebuck	33 1/2	Sperry Rand	31 1/2
Standard Oil of Calif	26 1/2	Syntex	62 1/2
Texaco	—	Xerox	—

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IL 4,500,000,000 standing to their credit. So many people can't go wrong. Why not join them? Details and registration at any of branch of Bank Leumi, Union Bank, Kupat-Am Bank, Arab Israel Bank, or the offices of the Funds: 19 Shalom Golan St., Tel Aviv, Tel. 52375.

**remember! you benefit from retroactive tax relief only until march 31st.**

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THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1976 • VOL. XLVI, No. 13664

## RIGHT OF ACCESS

ISRAEL'S BOAST has always been the openness of its society. Conditions of siege have not caused the State to bar reporters or investigators from entry to any areas of life except those directly involved in military security.

Now, it appears, this is to change, because the authorities feel the need to find a scapegoat for their own failure to correctly assess the course of Arab unrest in the West Bank and East Jerusalem and to take timely and judicious action to stem the tide of rioting. The blame, instead of being assumed by the Government, is placed at the door of the communications media, and especially that of Israel television.

On Sunday, a group of cabinet members led by Defence Minister Shimon Peres, but representing all coalition factions, blamed Israel television for conveying a distorted picture of events to the viewers. By doing so, they claimed, television had helped fan the flames of civil disobedience, and make the restoration of law and order so much more difficult.

Acting on his own recommendation, the Minister of Defence went on to order all television crews, both Israeli and foreign, to keep out of zones in the administered areas "where security measures are under way."

There is no denying that television, uniquely among the media, has the power not only to record events, but also to affect and even create them. But there is no evidence at all that Israel television did more than to present its viewers with a competent and balanced picture of the demonstrations. A comparison with the films made by foreign television crews, and shown on Jordan television, amply confirms this impression. And if there was sensationalizing for effect, which might in turn have influenced some of the rioters, it came from Jordanian, not Israeli TV.

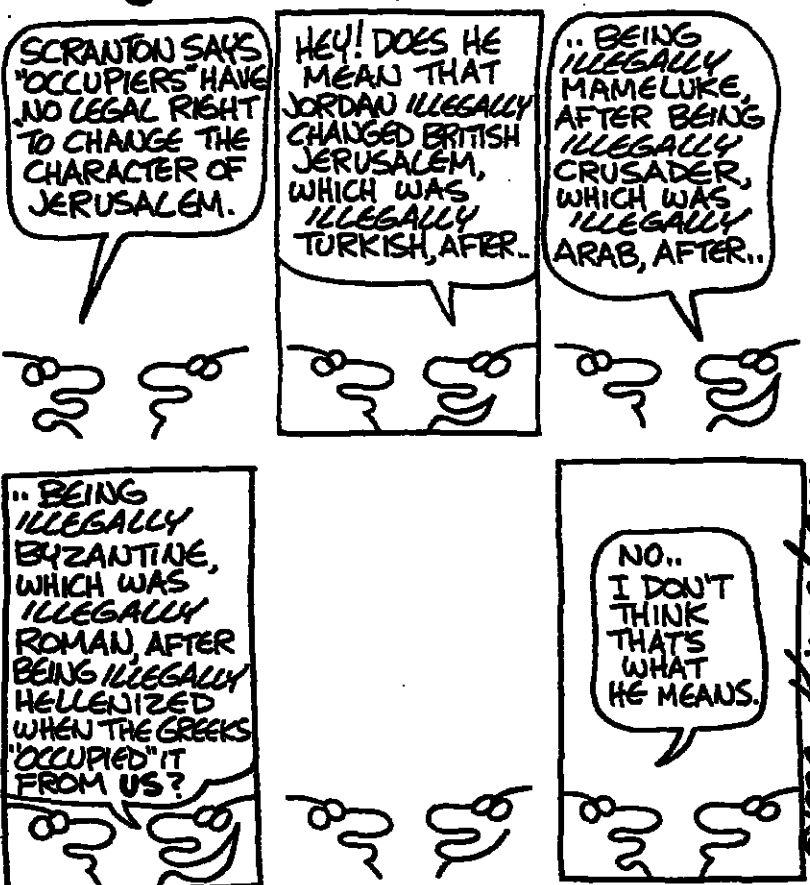
It seems, therefore, that what scandalized our ministers about Israel TV was not distortion of the truth but its presentation.

The same restrictive approach was employed at Kaddum on Tuesday, when the settlers there ceremoniously moved into new accommodations. Gush Emunim loyalists were admitted, the press was barred. The reason given by the Defence Ministry was that the camp is an army base, thus entry can be denied.

But the principal fact is that Kaddum is not a base, but a domestic political issue. It's very existence contravenes stated government policy, and its continued existence is a function not of the State's authority but of the divisions inside the Cabinet.

Denying the press access to the site, therefore, cannot be simply ascribed to security needs. Rather it suggests, rightly or wrongly, an effort to thwart public access to information about what is happening in Kaddum in order to stifle or manipulate open debate on an unquestionably important public issue.

## Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS

## Herzog and the PLO

DAVAE (Hizdadrut): "Ambassador Haim Herzog's participation in the UN Security Council meeting does not signify any change in principle in Israel's position regarding the PLO and it stands by its refusal to negotiate with that body on any issue. However, our participation in the PLO representative at the UN had become an established fact, Israel had to decide whether to absent itself from that forum on a permanent basis. The decision to participate was the right one as Israel's absence would have increased its isolation. A speech by the Israeli Ambassador in the Security Council is obviously far more effective than a press conference outside, the paper says.

KARATZ (Independent) comments on the policy debate in the Alignment: "While Israel is being attacked from outside there is a deep desire to patch over internal differences, but the debate cannot be put off much longer. While the disturbances in the administered territories cannot be attributed solely to provocation from fanatic nationalist and religious circles in Israel, these undoubtedly fanned the flames and provided ammunition for those seeking to incite the Arabs."

Commenting on Ben-Aharon's out-

spoken call for withdrawal from the administered territories, the paper says this is particularly significant coming from a man who was formerly of the activist school of thought. Doubts as to the government's policy are not confined to the "dove" camp. The controversy in the Alignment is the same as divides the Cabinet itself. In our present situation we can ill afford a Government divided internally. The Prime Minister should stop trying to put off the fundamental debate on Alignment policy."

DAVAE, in its second leader dis-

PROF. NADAV SAFRAN'S articles make strange reading for an Israeli. Even a dove searching for the slightest evidence that the surrounding Arab states have had a change of heart in regard to Israel would find the Brookings Report (to use Professor Safran's term, in another context) "clichéd-ridden" and his own report of his four-state tour, disappointing.

The picture conveyed by Safran's report is that of a Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Saudi, each having concluded for its own reasons that war with Israel was no longer a valid option, "thus leaving the option of reaching out for a settlement, if possible, as the best residual choice."

On the other hand, the Israelis with whom the Harvard Professor talked, "invariably expressed reservations about the Brookings Plan in terms of a few familiar clichés." His Israeli interlocutors, he found, were on the whole disappointingly unimaginative in refusing to break out of the mental rut in which their thinking about the Arabs had mired them, and to consider the advantages and not only the risks entailed in the proposed Brookings strategy.

In his peroration to the Israelis, Safran asserts that the fundamental questions which should engage the Israelis concern "the supreme objectives and priorities of Zionism at this historic juncture. What comes first — liberation of the land of Israel or the liberation and redemption of the people of Israel."

Peace-minded, well-intentioned Israelis are urged not to allow "attachment to bits of territory to cloud their judgment about the best options to achieve peace and security."

I CONSIDER MYSELF such a peace-minded Israeli, but my

In a series of articles in The Jerusalem Post earlier this month, Professor Nadav Safran discussed the responses of four Middle East "confrontation states" to the peace proposals included in the recent Brookings Institute Report, which he had co-authored. Yosef Goell examines the Safran report.

## No new ideas for peace

knowledge of the mainstream of Israeli officials and opinion-makers does not lead me to share Professor Safran's view of the unimaginative intransigence of their positions. In view, however, of the possibility that as an Israeli I might be myopic on the subject and uninformed, to boot, as to the latest developments in the surrounding Arab countries possibly affecting their views on the subject of peace with Israel, I re-read the original Brookings Report and Safran's articles, to check whether I had missed or misunderstood the main thrust of the argument in both.

I must regretfully report that this exercise has led me to conclude that the Brookings Report deserves the label "vague and unimaginative" while Safran's is vague, hopeful but, alas, highly imaginative.

The Brookings Report is based on the assumption that a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute is urgently needed by Israel, the Arabs and the U.S.; that the momentum that began after the Yom Kippur War towards a settlement should not be lost; that step-by-step progress is no longer feasible; thus, what is needed is an agreement between the parties on the nature of a final settlement of the

dispute. The agreement would be implemented in controlled stages over a period of many years, through a mutual trade-off of territory in return for identifiable, partial attributes of a final normalization of relations.

Seemingly, a reasonable proposal that could be easily accepted by a large part of Israeli opinion with the exception of nationalistically or religiously motivated hawks. Not a very original or imaginative proposal, however, for it repeats, in more felicitous phrases, Prime Minister Rabin's slogan "a piece of land for a piece of peace."

THE PROBLEM is the panel's underlying assumption that the dispute between Israel and the Arab states is about territory.

If this were true, its prescription for achieving peace by Israel's conceding territory — returning to the 1967 borders with slight modifications and a separate settlement of the thorny and emotional question of Jerusalem — would be feasible. But even Israeli doves would have great difficulty

in accepting this assumption: the argument between hawks and doves in Israel is over the question whether a declaration of intent on the part of Israel to return to the 1967 borders, and an agreement on implementation of such an intent, would indeed bring about a credible change of heart on the part of the Arabs in regard to their declared purpose of extinguishing Israel from their midst.

As an acknowledged expert on the Arab-Israeli dispute, Safran should know better. The impression conveyed by his report is that, in his desire to "sell" the Brookings strategy, he has consciously or unconsciously blocked out what is undeniably the underlying element of the dispute. In so doing he is adopting the Kissingerian mantle of involved statesman rather than that of dispassionate scholar.

How else is one to explain such disingenuous statements as: "all the Arab countries have recognized the PLO as the only spokesman for the Palestinians, even though the formal aim of the PLO goes far beyond a state in the West Bank and Gaza" or "Syria's erstwhile avowed aim of destroying Israel" — the inability or indisposition of Syria so far to convey effectively to the world at large,

and especially to Israel, its real aim is to speak of Egyptian officials, their "retaining a greater degree of reserve in regard to the Brookings Plan" more it seemed to me, on grounds of bargaining tactics, and because of considerations of timing in relation to other Arab countries than for any reasons of principle."

AN ISRAELI DOVE must surely regret Professor Safran's failure to adduce a shred of evidence for these assertions. In the absence of such proof, why does Safran evince less understanding for the reserve of Israeli officials — perhaps also based on tactical and timing considerations?

The Brookings Report, either in its original form or in the interpretation given to it by Safran, has not added any dramatically new ideas about how we are likely to progress towards peace. But the unbalanced treatment given the two sides in the reports may affect the opinions of American academics and politicians as to the two sides. This is not to say that this was the intention either of Professor Safran or of the Brookings panel.

Safran is to be commended for raising two points: the need for an eventual Arab-American security treaty with Israel as part of the essential conditions for a peace package, as opposed to the panel's vague waffling on this question; and the need to familiarize Egyptian intellectuals, editors, and political commentators with a realistic image of Israel. The first idea is one that should be taken up by U.S. statesmen; the second would seem to provide a fertile field for American academics to take the lead in bringing together Israeli and Egyptian opinion makers and intellectuals.

## Buckling to boycott in U.S.

FOR ITS PART Chase Manhattan is forever saying it has no politics, that it only wants to do business. But the record is that Chase officials have intervened politically for the Arabs. In 1968 David Rockefeller and John J. McCloy, along with several prominent oilmen, met with President-elect Nixon to urge on him a new Middle East policy more friendly to the Arabs.

During the 1973 war, McCloy urged the Nixon Administration not to ship arms to Israel. Last year, shortly after the breakdown of the negotiations for an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt, David Rockefeller was part of a delegation of establishment "wise men" who met with Henry Kissinger and offered support for Kissinger's criticism of Israeli "intransigence."

One American company that took a clear-cut, no-nonsense line with the boycott was R.C.A., which was blacklisted in 1968 for granting a licence to an Israeli record company to use the R.C.A. label. Until that time, R.C.A. had been doing about \$10m. annually in sales to the Arab world. As a result of the blacklisting it lost over 90 per cent of that business. Furthermore, R.C.A. has been routinely cut out of contracts by other companies trying to observe the boycott rules. And when the U.S. Government channels business into Saudi Arabia, R.C.A. is automatically excluded.

The licensing arrangement in Israel was not much of an offence at least not compared to handling Israel Bonds — and it is clear that R.C.A. could have manoeuvred its way off the list, just as Chase Manhattan and General Tire and Rubber did. But R.C.A. officials have consistently refused to deal, though they too have been contacted by "agents" offering to intercede with the boycott office — for a fee of course.

R.C.A.'s International Vice President, Eugene P. Seculow says: "Our position has been very simple. We believe in free trade and we are attempting to do business everywhere in the world where it is not against U.S. law. But we won't comply in any way with the boycott or try to negotiate our way off the list."

WHATEVER ETHICAL questions the boycott posed for American businessmen, until recently it was little more than a nuisance for Israel. Before the 1973 war the dollar volume of U.S. exports to Israel was greater than to all the Arab countries combined. Then came the 1973 oil embargo and price increases. The Arabs had billions of dollars and American companies suddenly were reluctant to expand their involvement with Israel or to start new ventures.

"The present effect of the boycott on Israel can't yet be measured in dollars and cents," says Zeev Sher, Israel's economic minister in the United States. "We don't see any active withdrawal. But there is a kind of voluntary boycott beginning — clearly because companies are looking at future markets of the Arabs."

This is the third of four articles by Sol Stern on the Arab boycott of Israel.

The problem for Israel — Saudi Joint Commission. It was evident that the increased trade pushed by the U.S. Government would be in compliance with the boycott. There wasn't much that Israeli officials could do about that but they did go to the (then) Nixon Administration and say, in effect: "Give us a bilateral commission too." Israel wanted an official gesture by the administration that the new trade with the Arabs need not come at their own expense.

Israel got a joint commission, but shortly thereafter, during President Nixon's Middle East trip in the spring of 1974, the Egyptians said that if Israel were getting a commission they wanted one too. Egypt then joined the

joint commission bandwagon. What happened next is symptomatic of what Israel is up against as a result of the Arabs' new economic power. A U.S.-Egypt Business Council was set up as the private sector counterpart to the joint government commission, and has been an instant success. The U.S. section of the council is made up of the chief executives of 40 major corporations. The chairman is Thomas Murphy, board chairman of General Motors. Also serving on the U.S. section executive committee is David Rockefeller.

THE COUNCIL HELD its first plenary session in Cairo last October and for three days dealt with every problem relating to U.S. investment and trade with Egypt except for the Arab boycott, which was apparently mutually regarded as a natural part of the Egyptian environment. Of course the American section does not include any companies listed by the Damascus boycott office.

By contrast, the proposed U.S.-Israel business council has not yet been able to get itself organized, the main reason being that American businessmen are afraid to join it. Out of dozens of invitations sent out so far by the organizers only five non-Jewish businessmen have accepted. Former Michigan Governor George Romney has agreed to serve as chairman of the U.S. section but he has no active business affiliation these days.

"We keep sending out the invitations, but we aren't getting any answers," laments one of the organizers.

"By serving on the Israeli council those guys would definitely be exposing themselves," says John Brewer, an organizer of the U.S.-Egypt council.

Thus what started out as an attempt to get the U.S. Government to counteract fear of the boycott by American companies has only proved how widespread and real the fear is. (By arrangement with "The New Republic.")

## READERS' LETTERS

### HOPES FOR PEACE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I fully agree with Mr. Dayan's statement before the Israel-American Chamber of Commerce that we cannot continue the armament race, filling our arsenals with sophisticated tools of destruction. Nor can our Arab neighbours compete in this race without risking new conflagrations soon.

But it is beyond comprehension to come out openly for the second time with the suggestion that Israel have the option of producing atomic means of destruction as a warning to our neighbours that we can destroy them. It is true that this is the basis of the concept of deterrence which applies to the superpowers. But does it apply in the Middle East? Will it be

so difficult for the Arabs to produce or acquire a small nuclear gadget like the Hiroshima bomb and put it to use?

I have been preaching against the spirit of self-destruction for decades. It is not more reasonable to seek armament and compromise in peace — standing on our guard we get used to living together — I order to co-exist with the Arabs? Instead of risking another Masada?

What Mr. Dayan and his colleagues in Israel and the Diaspora need is a change of heart and mind for the survival of Israel in a friendly and prosperous Arab-Jewish Middle East.

ELIE ELIACHA

Jerusalem.

### NOTICE AND WARNING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As a religious Jew, I have never entered the Temple Mount area and I have never seen the sign over the Magdala Gate. Now I have seen it on your photograph of March 16.

I wonder how the Chief Rabbi of Israel can affix his signature to such text. "Entrance to the area of the Temple is forbidden to everyone." Who is everyone? Does this include Gentiles, non-religious Jews, religious Christians and Moslems? The photo shows many people going in with the permission of the policemen who are standing

by. Nobody pays any attention to the Rabbi's "notice and warning." Does this reflect the general attitude of Jews in the Jewish State? I believe that the inscription deserves public disregard because of its poor phrasing and translation. (The French text is just as bad.) The inscription should be much more carefully phrased. I would suggest "Jewish traditional law forbids entering the Temple area. Religious Jews are kindly requested to stay away out of respect for the sacredness of the place."

DR. YOCHANAN COHEN-YASSA

Jerusalem.

### THE BIBLE AND ECOLOGY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Credit is due to Aaron Sittner's welcome article showing our ancestors to have been forerunners of modern ecological thought (March 5).

There is a quite clear reference to environmental protection in Deuteronomy 22:10-15, where explicit instructions for the hygienic disposal of solid wastes are given. The Mishna quoted by Mr. Sittner contains another ruling of topical interest — the subject of noise pollution. The Mishna states that

although neighbours have the right to protest against the noise of a shop opened in private premises, they may not protest against the noise from youngsters as they are the Torah. The lesson seems to be that where public interest prevails — in the case of a school — individuals may have to put up with noise. Where private and commercial interests are concerned, peace of quiet have an absolute priority.

ARON HIRSZ

Tel Aviv.

**TIME**  
March 29, 1976  
Egypt: KNEELING TO ALLAH, NOT TO LEONID  
Israel: ANGRY RIOTS ON THE WEST BANK  
Cinema: WATERGATE ON FILM  
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January 3, 1976 Issue  
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**PHILATELIC SERVICES**  
**Notice to Philatelists**  
Addendum 9 to the Philatelic Services Catalogue has been issued  
The (black-and-white) addendum includes details of the stamps issued from October 1973 until (and including) April 1976.  
It is available from all Philatelic Services counters (IL5):  
Jerusalem ★ Tel Aviv ★ Jaffa ★ Haifa ★ Acre  
Tiberias ★ Nahariya ★ Afula ★ Kiryat Shmona ★ Netanya ★ Rehovot ★ Ashkelon ★ Beersheba ★ Eilat ★ Ben-Gurion Airport ★ Kiryat Motzkin  
**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**  
Rehabilitation Department  
**Change of Address — Rehovot Office**  
As part of the programme of improving and expanding the Rehovot Rehabilitation Office is moving to new, spacious premises which will also house the clinic. Zahal disabled and the families of the fallen will be served from the new premises. To permit the move to the new premises, the Office will be closed Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, March 23, 29, 30, 1976, and will reopen on Wednesday, March 31, 1976. The new address: 5 Rehovot Mahov, Rehovot (near the Magen David Adom building)  
Temporary telephone numbers:  
For the disabled — 955647  
For families — 950641

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Spring-Summer 1976

HEBREW	DATES
1) 20-week intensive course (leading to Ministry of Education graduation certificate)	April 25, 1976 June 27, 1976 Sept. 12, 1976
2) 8-week course for all levels	April 25, 1976 June 27, 1976
3) 3 weeks spoken Hebrew for beginners	New course opens every month
4) 4-week Hebrew brush-up course — correct spelling	April 25, 1976 May 23, 1976 June 27, 1976 July 26, 1976
5) 4 weeks 'reading and writing' for students who speak fluent Hebrew	April 25, 1976 May 23, 1976 June 27, 1976 July 26, 1976

**ARABIC**  
3 weeks spoken Arabic for beginners (for those who speak fluent Hebrew) New course opens every month  
The courses will be held in the residence at the Green Beach Hotel, Netanya.  
For further details, please contact our office:  
ULPIAN AKIVA NETANYA, Green Beach Hotel, P.O.B. 25 Netanya (South) Tel. 053-24506, 053-23947

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